The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,924.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second do.	2	8
Third do.	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2½ As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	6 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, & LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s. s. AGRA, 1,907 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander C. H. Hillcoat, as above, on SATURDAY, the 22nd September 1877, at 4 P. M.

The Agra is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. MAHRATTA, 742 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander O. R. Mitchell, on THURSDAY, the 20th September 1877, at 4 P. M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingoria, Goa Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Callingapatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, on THURSDAY, the 20th September 1877, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 577 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander A. Gray, on TUESDAY, the 18th September 1877, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder and Cutch Mandvie.

The S. S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 20th September 1877, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 27th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

PERSIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st October, 1877.
ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st November 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st December 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE First Class Steamer TEBE, 1,137 Tons, 250 H. P., will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 25th September.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck with food.
To Trieste	Rs. 450	Rs. 350	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	,, 320	,, 255	,, 131 0
To Suez	,, 300	,, 270	,, 122 8
To Aden	,, 170	,, 130	,, 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company will despatch steamers from Bombay to Trieste on the following dates :—

S. S. ACHILL, 1,313 Tons, 400 H.P., on the 10th Nov. 1877.
A Steamer on the 30th November 1877.
Do. do. 21st December do.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

J. L. STIPPERGER, Acting Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 25th June 1877.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of the CARGO of COAL per ship GRECIAN, which arrived here from Dundee on the 10th instant, are REQUESTED to COMMUNICATE with the CAPTAIN at Messrs. Cursetjee and Eduljee, Dubashes. The Vessel is now ready to discharge.

Bombay, 12th September 1877.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per s. s. MACEDONIA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer LUMLEY CASTLE, are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th September 1877.

WANTED.

WANTED, a SURGEON for the S.S. AGRA, to proceed in her to LONDON on SATURDAY, the 22nd September.

Apply, stating terms, &c. to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents, B. I. S. N. Company, Limited.

Bombay, 12th September 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
(s)	INDUS	3470	500	S. D. Shallard	21st Sept.
	TRAVANCORE	1900	350	W. Barratt	1st Oct.
(s)	KHEDIVE	3742	600	J. D. Steward	8th do.
	CHINA	2016	400	T. Alderton	15th do.
(s)	BOKHARA	2032	450	W. A. Anderson	22nd do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay 1st September 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	17th Sep. at 3 p. m.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	2nd Oct. do.
GWALIOR	2725	450	J. E. Babot	16th Oct. do.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st September 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	15th Sept. at 3 p.m.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	13th Oct. at 3 p.m.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st September 1877.

TEA EMPORIUM,
CHURCH GATE STREET.

MESSRS. MORTON & Co., (wholesale and retail) Tea Merchants, have the pleasure to announce the arrival of their highly appreciated teas of the current year's Spring Crop of some of the best Tea Plantations in the Kangra Valley. The attention of the shipping in the Harbour is also requested.

TEA DEPOT—OPPOSITE THE "TIMES OF INDIA."

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

At 1 P. M.

Any horses and carriages offering.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, best plated rich crockery and glasswares, a sweet-toned grand square, piano by J C. Doring, a first rate sewing machine, &c., at "Prospect Lodge," Cumballa Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, &c., the property of John Adams, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of neat and modern household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainwares, piano, sewing machine, &c., at Mahim.

On SUNDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1. p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence in the Custom House Bungalow, Mahim, the neat and modern household furniture, plated, glass and procelainwares, piano, &c., the property of A. Faulkner, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of valuable machinery, &c, at Bellasis Junction, Byculla, opposite Messrs. Treacher and Co.

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, (if not previously disposed of by private contract) at the abovementioned place, a lot of valuable machinery, &c., the property of a gentleman breaking up establishment, the same consists of planing machines, a screw cutting and self-acting gap lathes, drilling machines, fitter's tools, steel, brass, iron, &c., &c.

Also at the same time and place

A valuable hosiery machine, complete, is capable of turning out in 12 hours about 40 dozen of hose and half hose, 2 dozen night caps, 2 dozen undershirts, and 1 dozen drawers.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 15th September 1877.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND Co. AUCTION SALE of Landed Properties at Musjid Sunder and Coombarwada, advertised for sale this day, have been postponed.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 15th September 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Established 1803.

CAPITAL—One Million Six Hundred Thousand Pounds.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, in Bombay and up-country, issued, on behalf of the above Company, at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.,
Agents.

ENO'S
EFFERVESCING FRUIT SALT
HAS ARRIVED.
Per bottle Cash, Re. 1-12-

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MELLIN'S EXTRACT,
FOR PREPARING LIEBIG'S FOOD,
in small and large bottles, at Re. 1 and Re. 1-12 each for Cash.

Fresh Consignments at short intervals are imported direct from the Manufacturer by

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.,)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DR. ARCHER FARR'S
LIME-JUICE AND PEPSINE,
AN ARTIFICIAL GASTRIC JUICE AND TONIC CONTAINING
BOTH THE ACID SOLVENT AND DIGESTIVE PRINCIPLES OF THE NATURAL SECRETION OF THE STOMACH, FOR THE CURE AND PREVENTION OF INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, HEARTBURN, SPASMS, SCURVY AND GOUT.

Cash	12 ans.	Rs. 1-12	Rs. 3-0	Rs. 7-8 per bottle.
Credit	14 ,,	2- 0	3-8	8-8

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

A RELIABLE FILTER

IS an essential requisite for all TRAVELLERS and RESIDENTS in INDIA, where PURE WATER is so absolutely necessary to health. A large assortment of the most approved descriptions are on sale by the Undersigned, who will furnish details upon application.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SUPARI
TOOTH PASTE.

The large and increasing demand which has arisen for this efficient and agreeable preparation is the best criterion of its worth as a Preserver and Cleanser of the Teeth and Gums.

Cash.
Per Pot ......Re. 1-4-0

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FOR SALE,
INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE. Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette*.
Price—ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker & Co.

For Sale at this Office, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING for Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4 and for single Copy, One Anna.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANCHOR LINE.

THE S. S. MACEDONIA will sail for LIVERPOOL *via* KURRACHEE, on or about the 22nd inst. For Freight or Passage to Kurrachee or Liverpool, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 14th September 1877.

TO BE LET, an UPPER-STORIED COMMODIOUS and AIRY BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, THE RIDGE, now in the occupation of J. A. Cassels, Esq. Rent moderate. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent,

28, Meadow Street.

NOTICE TO HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE RESIDENT IN THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

WITH reference to Advertisement, dated the 10th instant, notice is hereby given, that the MEETING of the JUSTICES fixed for MONDAY, the 17th instant, will not now be held.

E. RINGLEY.
Clerk to H. M.'s JUSTICES of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, 14th September 1877.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

AN AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND has been declared for the half-year ending 30th June last, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, or seven Shillings and six pence per share, and will be PAYABLE on or after the 24th instant, to the Proprietors registered in the Books of the Bank on the 15th instant, on PRODUCTION of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

By Order of the Board,
WM. A. BAKER,
Manager.

Bombay, 14th September 1877.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TEAKWOOD KEYS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of seven lakhs MOULMEIN TEAKWOOD PERMANENT WAY CHAIR KEYS.

Standard samples with Templet or Gauge may be seen, and specification, and Form of Tender, obtained, upon application to the Undersigned.

Tenders will be received by the Agent, at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd October next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender, unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 (One Thousand) in cash, or Government Paper, as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

Persons whose Tender shall be accepted, will be required to enter into a contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same, to find security amounting to ten per cent. upon the estimated total amount.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 14th September 1877.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER of the LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION with the WILL annexed of MIR MAHOMED ALI MIR AHMED ALI SHAEB, late of Baroda, Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased.

SYAD AHMED HASSAM, the constituted Attorney of AMTOOL NISA BEGUM *alias* MAHOMEDI BEGUM, the daughter, and Sole Executrix according to the tenor of the Will of the abovenamed deceased ....Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an APPLICATION has been made on behalf of the abovenamed AMTOOL NISA BEGUM *alias* MAHOMEDI BEGUM by SYAD AHMED HASSAM, her constituted Attorney, to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay (Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction) for a GRANT to SYAD AHMED HASSAM of LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION with the Will annexed of the GOODS, CHATTELS, RIGHTS, and CREDITS of the abovenamed deceased. All persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 14th day of September 1877.

HEARN, CLEVELAND, & LITTLE,
Applicant's Attorneys.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

ON SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at the Windsor Castle Hotel, Byculla, there will be FREE and EASY. GOOD MUSIC.

FOR SALE, in Surat, Good TONGA and PONIES, Rs. 375. Address E. HOSKING, C.S., Post Office, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a BAY ARAB HORSE, 14 2, rising 5, powerful and steady on parade. Apply to Captain McMATH, 66th Regiment, Colaba.

WANTED, by a YOUNG MAN who has no objection to hard work, an appointment where a general knowledge of Accounts and Correspondence is a desideratum. References, &c., on application to "M.," *Gazette* Office.

STRAYED, from Reuter's Office, a small Black and Tan English TERRIER, with ears cut and brass collar. Answers to the name of TINEY. Whoever returns the dog to Mr. H. W. WILLIAMS will be REWARDED.

AUCTION SALE of the late Major CRAWFURD'S EFFECTS. First Class LANDAU, a pair of very handsome GREY GELDINGS, at No. 154, Malabar Hill, TO-DAY, at 1 p.m. Good accomodation for Ladies.

TO BE LET, on MALABAR HILL, a large and excellently furnished Bungalow, close to the sea. Tenant can arrange to have use of good carriage and pair. Address "S.," *Bombay Gazette*.

LESSONS on Piano, Violin, Guitar, and Flute. The Undersigned is prepared to give lessons on the above instruments, at moderate terms. Address care of Messrs. Furtado and Brother, Book-sellers, Kalbadavie Road. Feleciano Thimudo

CHEDDAR CHEESE, just received, 14 As. per lb. FRESH HAMS, 13 As. per lb. CURRANTS, 4 As. per lb. J. PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

NOTICES.

For Sale at this Office,

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF, in neat Pamphlet form, 8vo demy, 25 pp. Price—Four Annas.

THE SECOND EDITION OF
THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF INDIAN FAMINES. By ALFRED H. BROWN.
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING,
ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MOET AND CHANDON'S CHAMPAGNE.

IT HAVING COME TO OUR KNOWLEDGE that sundry parcels of spurious champagne bearing fraudulent imitations of our Brand on the Corks and Labels have been offered for sale in Calcutta, Rangoon, Bombay, and other places in India, we hereby beg to caution the Wine Trade and the Public generally against this fraud. We also give notice that legal proceedings will be taken against all persons forging or counterfeiting our Trade Marks, or dealing in spurious Wine falsely purporting to be our growth.

MOET AND CHANDON,
Epernay, (France).

July, 1877.

ELLWOODS'
HATS AND HELMETS.

J. ELLWOOD & SONS,
Velvet, Beaver, and Felt Hat Manufacturers.
Sole Inventors, Patentees, and Manufacturers of the AIR CHAMBER HATS & HELMETS,
Universally acknowledged as so great a boon by all Residents in
HOT CLIMATES.
24, Great Charlotte Street, London, S. E.

ORNAMENTAL IRONWORK.

Lamp Pillars, Gas Lamps, Gates, Railings, Fountains, Vases, Verandahs, Conservatories, Staircases, and every description of Ironwork.

TURNER & ALLEN,
(W. T. ALLEN & CO.,)
ESTABLISHED 1847.

New and Choice Designs, with Prices, are forwarded to any part of the world, on receipt of 12 stamps. Estimates for Works at Home and Abroad.

2, SOMERSET BUILDINGS,
Lambeth Hill, Upper Thames Street, London.
(LATE OF 203, UPPER THAMES STREET.)

BROKEN or ENFEEBLED CONSTITUTIONS, when all other remedies have failed, have been completely restored by a course of OLD DOCTOR JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. This wonderful preparation, compounded from the Jamaica Red Roots, specially selected, has for nearly half a century maintained its place unrivalled as a purifier of the blood, and as a specific for pains in the bones, and loss of strength, flesh, and appetite. Its alterative qualities cannot be over-estimated, and to all those suffering from Indigestion, Nervousness, Gout, and Liver Complaints, it is invaluable.

In conjunction with this preparation may with great advantage be taken OLD DOCTOR TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA PILLS. Strongly recommended, alterative, and tonic without purging. Sold by all Druggists. Caution.—Get the red and blue wrapper, with the Doctor's head in the centre. Wholesale Agents Messrs. Bathgate & Co. for Bengal and Calcutta Messrs. Barry & Co. Vepery, Madras.

Chief Depôt, 131, Fleet Street, London.

APPROACHING CLOSE OF THE SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

ANTICIPATING the REQUIREMENTS of MOFUSSIL CONSTITUENTS who, through the difficulty of communication with Bombay during the Monsoon, have been unable to obtain their usual PERIODICAL SUPPLIES, the Company are landing by each Mail large supplies of—

BACON, BUTTER, CHEESE, AND HAM.
FISH, SOUPS, AND MEAT EXTRACTS.
FRESH MEATS, GAME, AND POULTRY.
PATES, POTTED MEATS AND YORKSHIRE PIES.
SAUSAGES, TONGUES, AND PIG'S CHEEKS.
PRESERVED VEGETABLES, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.
CRYSTALLIZED, PRESERVED, DRIED AND TART FRUITS.
BON BONS, FANCY CHOCOLATES, AND FANCY BISCUITS.
JAMS, MARMALADES, FRUIT AND BOTTLED JELLIES.
PICKLES, SAUCES, AND INDIAN CONDIMENTS.
MUSTARDS, SALT, VINEGARS, OLIVES, AND SALAD OILS.
CHOICE INDIAN AND CHINA TEAS.
COFFEES, COCOAS, AND CHOCOLATES.
ARROWROOTS, MACCARONI, TAPIOCA, &c., &c.
CORN FLOURS, ISINGLASS AND GELATINE.
INFANTS', INVALIDS', AND DIETETIC FOODS.
CONDENSED ANGLO-SWISS MILK.
CRYSTALLIZED LOAF SUGARS.
PEELS, SPICES, ESSENCES, AND HERBS.
CANDLES, SOAPS, AND ALL HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

These are imported from the most renowned EUROPEAN HOUSES and are of the same high class, which enables the management to assert their superiority to those usually offered in the Bombay Market (frequently the refuse of Bazaar auctions) and to confidently GUARANTEE their quality and freshness.

DETAILED PRICED LISTS FREE UPON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS, ITALIAN WAREHOUSEMEN AND GENERAL PURVEYORS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SUPERIOR ENGLISH HOSIERY.

Large and choice Stock of
Fancy Striped Cotton and Merino Socks.

CASH PRICE LIST.

GENTS' BANIANS.

		Rs.	A.
Fine Gauze Merino	Six.	14	0
Superfine Saxony	,,	21	0
Best Super A. & Co.'s Special-make, thrinkless	,,	27	0
Summer Merino, medium substance	,,	36	0
Real India Gauze	,,	40	0
Warranted Half Silk	,,	45	0
Shetland Merino Long Sleeves for Cold Districts		6	0
Scotch Shetland Lambswool for Overland Passengers		7	8
Striped Football Jerseys		6	8

GENTS' DRAWERS.

Fine Dressed Cotton	3	12
Fine Dressed Cotton Trunk, for Riding, fitting closely above the knee	4	12
Fine Summer Merino	7	8
Fine Summer Merino, Spliced Double Riding Seats	7	8
Stout Grey Shetland for Travellers	6	8
Bathing Drawers per pair	2	0

GENTS' COTTON SOCKS.
Double Feet and Heels.

		Rs.	A.
Fine Brown Cotton	Doz.	9	8
Super ,, ,,	,,	13	8
Fine Fancy Colours	,,	15	0
Extra Super ,,	,,	18	0
Best Fancy Stripes	,,	19	0
Best Lisle Thread	,,	28	0
Real Balbriggan	,,	30	0

KNICKERBOCKERS.
For Sportsmen.

Ribbed Merino per pair.	5	8
Stout Knitt	5	8
Stout Knitt Socks	3	8

PURE MERINO SOCKS.
Soft and Shrinkless.

Plain Mixtures	Doz.	15	8
Drab or Fawn		18	8
Drabs, Fawns and Browns		18	8
Superfine, a Special Article		21	0
Fine Striped Merino, very Soft and Elastic		24	0
Real Scotch Lambswool		25	0

SILK SOCKS AND HOSE.

Black Silk Socks	per pair	7	8
Black Silk Hose	,,	12	6
White Silk Socks	,,	7	8

SLEEPING KIT.

Oxford Cloth. Cool and Absorbing	10	0
Best Wove Flannel, Shrunk. This is a very Superior Article	18	0
Silk and Wool, a delightful texture, all the new Designs, or Plain Colors	18	0
Best Striped Cambric	6	8

PYJAMAS.

Printed Cambric	Six	16	8
Oxford Cloth	each	5	0
Wove Flannel	each	9	0

DRESSING GOWNS.

Oxford Cloth	10	0
Wove Flannel	17	0
Fancy Stripes, with Wool Girdle	20	0

CARDIGAN JACKETS.

Fine Berlin Wool	10	0
Extra Super	11	0

Flannel Vests and Calico Drawers cut from the Piece and made to measure.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.,

MILLINERS,
DRESS MAKERS,
SILK MERCERS.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
COMPLETE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENTS
OF ALL LADIES' REQUISITES.

THE BEST QUALITY ONLY.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
NO. 23, RAMPART ROW,

BEG to call the attention of the Public to their fine Stock of GENTLEMEN'S and LADIES' GOLD WATCHES, of which they would particularly recommend :—

AN OPEN FACE HUNTING OR SEMI-HUNTING PATENT LEVER WATCH ...Rs. 150

This Watch possesses the same movement as our well-known Rs. 50 Watches in silver cases, or which a *gold medal* was awarded at the Broach Exhibition.

Two years' guarantee accompanies it.

A HUNTING WATCH ....Rs. 200

The cases of these Watches are very massive, and particular attention has been given to its finish both to its exterior case and movement.

A KEYLESS SEMI-HUNTING OR HUNTING WATCH..................Rs. 225

This Watch possesses exactly the same advantages as the previous one, with the addition of the keyless mechanism.

And have always in stock a splendid collection of

Ladies' Gold Watch, with keys and keyless	from Rs.	90 to 180
,, ,, enamelled and richly jewelled Watches, keyless	,,	250 to 600
Gold Calendar Watches		200
,, second independent Watches		250
,, repeaters of every description	from	350 to 800
,, Chronograph or Racing Watches, repeating and eternal calendar	,,	1,200 to 2,000

From amongst their large and varied stock of Silver Watches, they would specially recommend—

A good silver crystal face Watch	Rs. 25
,, ,, Hunting ,,	26

AND THEIR WELL KNOWN Rs. 50 WATCH IN CRYSTAL FACE, HUNTING OR HUNTING CASES.

Special mention can also be made of their BRASS RAILWAY WATCH, black or white dial Rs. 40

This Watch will be found very useful and suitable for all those engaged in a district life, as it is very strongly made and will stand a good deal of hard treatment. Numerous recommendations have been given testifying to its excellency in this respect.

JEWELLERY.

A fine stock of English made Jewellery, in 9, 15, and 18 carat, always on hand.
A large assortment of CLOCKS comprising,
PALLANQUIN CLOCKS and TIME PIECES, square and round.
PENDULUM ,, S. M. gilt frames.
,, ,, marble cases.
OFFICE CLOCKS of varied description.
LAMP CLOCKS.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS & JEWELLERS.

NOTICES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

THACKER AND COMPANY.

Ready on Monday, Cheap Edition of
BURNABY'S
RIDE TO KHIVA,
Post Free. Rs. 5-4.

Now Ready,
1 vol., 8vo., with Map in Colours, Post Free. 14-8.
EGYPT AS IT IS.
By J. C. McCoan,
Late Editor of the *Levant Herald.*

Now Ready,
Illustrated, Post Free. Rs. 5-4.
VETERINARY NOTES
FOR
HORSE OWNERS.
By Capt. M. Horace Hayes, B.S.C.

THACKER AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

For Sale at this Office.

A BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH. This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

FOR SALE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
BEST REFINED KEROSINE OIL.
KEROSINE STREET LANTERNS.
AMERICAN COTTON DRILLS.
AMERICAN STEP LADDERS, SCALES and other AMERICAN IMPORTS.
Apply to
DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.
7, Parsee Bazar Street.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared. VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM

t has no equal.

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by Chemists all over the World.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

General Agent at Bombay :
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 39, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A powerful well-built Grey Horse, 7 years, off 14-3½ high, is well broken to single and double harness, and trots fast, Rs. 600.

A handsome and Stylish Chesnut Arab Horse, 7 years' old up to weight, is an excellent mover, and goes well in harness. Rs. 550.

A well-bred Bay Arab, 7 years old, a passed charger, an exceedingly good mover, carries a Lady, well broken to single harness. Rs. 350.

A handsome pair of dapple Grey Pegu Ponies, well broken to single and double harness, and well adapted for a Lady to drive. Rs. 900.

A well-bred Bay Arab Carriage horse, 9 years' old, 14-3 high, well broken to single harness, a handsome Brougham horse. Rs. 450.

A high caste Bay Arab horse, aged 14-1 high, a very good mover, has carried a Lady and goes in harness. Rs. 300.

A powerful Flea-bitten Grey Arab, 7 years old, 14-2 high, has been ridden as a charger for some time past, is a good mover and up to weight. Rs. 550.

A Bay Arab horse, 7 years, 14-1½ high, rides well, and well adapted for district work. Rs. 450.

A strong Chesnut Country Galloway, 13-1 high, goes well in harness, and is a good saddle Pony. Rs. 100.

A Bay Arab, "Sir Watkin," aged 14-1 high, a first-rate horse cross-country. Rs. 250.

A Country-bred Colt, 4 years, 15 hands, goes well in saddle and thoroughly quiet in harness. Rs. 300.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 10th Sept. 1877.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the GODOWN of the Undersigned :—
AUSTRIAN CLARET in cases of 1 doz. qts. at Rs. 9-8 per doz.
ITALIAN VERMOUTH ,, ,, 1 ,, ,, ,, ,, 13-8 ,,

M. MONDOLFO & Co.

28, Bombay Green, opposite the Custom House, 1st Sept. 1877.

Wm. WATSON & Co.,
24, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

	Per. Doz. Qtr.	2 Doz. Pts.
LOUIS ROEDERER'S Champagne	Rs. 58	Rs. 60 8
HAMILTON & GRIEVE'S Champagne	50	51 0
ASHBURNER'S Champagne	38	40 0
AMIOT'S Carte Blanche Champagne	28	30 0
AMIOT'S Carte d'Or Champagne	32	34 0

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

LONDON CLUB SHERRY	Rs. 20	per doz. Qts
VERY FINE OLD PORT	,, 24	,,
BEST GERMAN ASPARAGUS	,, 25	,,

CLARETS.
From H. and C. Balaresque, Bordeaux—

Les Canons	Rs. 18	per doz. Qts.
Chateau Leoville	,, 24	,,
Chateau Lafitte	,, 28	,,

HOCKS.
From G. M. Pabstmann Son, Mayence,
Purveyor to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 16	per doz. Qts.
Hochheimer	,, 24	,,
Ruedesheimer	,, 26	,,
Marcobrunner	,, 30	,,
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 36	,,

CHAMPAGNE.

Theoph. Roderer & Co.'s celebrated Carte Blanche	Rs. 44	per doz. Qts.
Real Eugène Clicquots Carte Blanche	,, 40	,,
Do. do.	,, 22-8	,, Pts.

BEER.

Ind Coope and Co.'s Pale Ale	Rs. 3	per doz. Pts.
FLOWER & SON'S India Ale	,, 4-8	,, Qts.
Do. do.	,, 2-12	,, Pts.

BRANDY.

*** Stars FROMY and ROGER'S Cognac	Rs. 30	per doz. Qts.

Cash payments will carry a discount of 5 per cent.; special terms to Messes, Clubs and Co-operative Stores.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

LIST OF WINES FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

BORDEAUX.

St. Estéphe	Rs. 11	per doz. Qts.
Margaux	,, 15	do.
Médoc Pauillac	,, 22	do.
Chateau Le Roc	,, 24½	do.
Cantemerle	,, 31	do.

WHITE BORDEAUX.

Grave	Rs. 15	per doz. Qts.
Do. No. 1	,, 19	do.
Do. Superior	,, 21½	do.

HOCKS.

Laubenheim	Rs. 16	per doz. Qts.
Geisenheim	,, 19	do.
Scharlachberg	,, 28	do.
Liebfraumilch	,, 32	do.
Rauenthal	,, 37½	do.
Gusenheim Rothenberg	,, 40	do.
Rudesheimberg	,, 41	do.
Marcobrunner	,, 44	do.
Hockheim Dorn Dechaney	,, 45	do.
Steinberg	,, 48	do.

BRANDIES.

Cognac	Rs. 31	per doz. Qts.
Do. Vieux	,, 33	do.
Do. Fine Champagne	,, 38½	do.

VERMOUTH.

Premiere qualite	Rs. 14½	per doz. Qts.
Do. do.	,, 8	do. Pts.

CHAMPAGNE.

H. Piper & Co.	Rs. 45	per doz. Qts.
LeForestier	,, 41½	do.

GEORGE LOCKHART & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
H. PIPER & CO. of REIMS
and A. LAPORTERIE of BORDEAUX.

NOTICES.

THE SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY MEMORIAL FUND.

GENTLEMEN INTENDING TO SUBSCRIBE to the above Fund are requested TO PAY their SUBSCRIPTIONS into the NEW BANK OF BOMBAY.

THOMAS BLANEY,
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
MAHOMED ALI ROGAY,
RAGONATH NARAYEN KHOTE,
Honorary Secretaries.

August 18, 1877.

FOR SALE.—MANILLA ROPE and other CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. Harton & Co., of Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Bank will be CLOSED from the 14th to 24th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
Wm. A. BAKER,
Manager.

Bombay, 13th September 1877.

NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rupees 45 per Share (being at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum) will be PAID on and after the 17th instant to the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company whose names stood on the Register on the 3rd idem, on PRODUCTION of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

By Order of the Directors,
GADDUM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 13th September 1877.

WILL OPEN SHORTLY,
"TEMPLE BAR,"
GRAND CAFE AND RESTAURANT,
RAMPART ROW.

WAVERLEY BILLIARD SALOONS,
(Opposite the Municipal Office).

FRESHLY DECORATED AND ENLARGED
NEW FIRST CLASS TABLES.
Pool every Evening at 9 o'clock.
COLD SUPPERS.
WINES AND LIQUORS OF FIRST QUALITY.

TELEGRAMS FOR EUROPE.

THE PUBLIC in ENGLAND DAILY COMPLAIN of messages from India arriving "Via Turkey" seriously mutilated and delayed. To insure transmission by the Eastern Telegraph Company's direct duplicate Cables it is necessary for the sender to write the words "VIA SUEZ" on the forms presented at the Government offices as messages not so marked appear to be sent "via Turkey" by order.

B. SMITH, Acting Manager.

MR. ANUNDRAO POOTLAJEE begs to notify for the information of the Public that he has got a large STOCK OF DRY GRASS or HAY of a Superior sort stacked both at ELPHINSTONE BUNDER and BYCULLA near and opposite to the Victoria Gardens on Sonabae's ground, and wishes to dispose it off at a reasonable rate.

For further particulars please apply to him at his residence opposite to Sir Mungaldass Nathoobhoy's, Girgaum, between the hours of 6 and 10 a.m., and after that at the places abovementioned.

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.,
METAL MART & BYCULLA IRON WORKS,

AGENTS for Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines, J. and H. Gwynne's Centrifugal Pumps, Aveling and Porter's Steam Road Rollers, D. New and Co.'s Machine Tools, Val de Travers Asphalte Co., Silicate Paint Co., &c. Specialities from these Makers always available, also Fire Engines, Hand Pumps, Pipes, Engineers' and Contractor's Plant and Iron of all qualities.

Ornamental and general Castings, Forgings, Girders, Roofs, Cranes, Mortar and Soorkie Mills, and all classes of Ironwork executed with despatch under European superintendence at the BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

TEA DEPOT,
32, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A. S. REUBIN (formerly at Messrs. MORTON & Co.'s) begs to inform the Public that he has always on hand a LARGE STOCK of KANGRA VALLEY and NEILGHERRY TEAS of the finest flavour, fresh supplies of which he is constantly receiving from the best Indian Tea growing Estates and which he is prepared to sell in packets of 1 lb. and upwards, at the most moderate prices.

Also best Manilla Cigars and Cheroots in boxes of hundred each. Per Box, Rs. 5-8.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, the 18th, 19th and 20th instant, on account of the PATETI HOLIDAYS :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
P. W. ROBERTSON, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
H. W. JONES, Acting Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China,
C. J. SHARP, Acting Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
A. RENAUD, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
W. A. BAKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
J. HUTTON, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Bombay, 1st September 1877.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS STOCK.

AN AUCTION SALE of SURPLUS STORES of this Company will be held at the Parell Stores Depôt in the first week in October next.

The surplus Stores include Anvils, Augers, Screw and Shell, Bells, Boring Tackle, Chain, Chisels, Copper Plates, Files, Gun Metal Ingots, Hooks, Argand Lamps, Planes, Padlocks, Rivets, Saws, Shearing Machine, Rope, Scrap Steel, Brass, Copper, Iron wrought and other Stores.

Catalogues and full particulars may be obtained from the Company's Storekeeper at Colaba one month before the commencement of the sale.

F. MATHEW,
Agent and Chief Engineer.

Fort Offices, Bombay, 1st August 1877.

UNITED SERVICE REFRESHMENT AND BILLIARD ROOMS,
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET.

THE PROPRIETOR of the abovenamed Establishment begs to notify that the same is from THIS DAY OPEN.

It is entirely under European Management, and the Culinary Department is under the supervision of an experienced European Cook.

The SPIRITS and WINES are of the best brands, and are guaranteed to be of the best quality.

The ROOMS have been fitted with entirely new furniture and are lofty and well situated.

The BILLIARD TABLE is by a first class London Maker.

TIFFINS, DINNERS, and BREAKFASTS at a moment' notice.

BOARDERS and LODGERS received on favourable terms.

The Proprietor hopes that residents as well as travellers will give his Establishment their kind support and he guarantees that nothing on his part will be wanting to satisfy all customers.

F. BALLIG, Proprietor.

Bombay, 23rd July 1877.

PRIZE MEDAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION LONDON, 1874

ROWLAND AND Co.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
25, MEADOW STREET, FORT,
Opposite the Oriental Bank,
BOMBAY.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS of SADDLERY, HARNESS, MILITARY and POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, Double and Single Leather Machine Bands, Fire Engine Hose and Buckets, &c., EXECUTED of the best materials under a highly experienced Foreman at reasonable rates and on the shortest notice.

Consignments of the above, as also of Gold, Silver and Electro-plated mounted Whips, Spurs, Bridles of all descriptions, Fancy Leather Goods, Gymkhana Kits, &c., are regularly received.

Out-station Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

TENTS! TENTS!! TENTS!!!

MR. ADAMJEE PEERBHOY, Government Tent Contractor and Merchant, begs most respectfully to notify for the information of his Constituents in Bombay and the Mofussil that he has, at considerable expense, made several special improvements to his Tents to suit their convenience and comfort. The SUPERIORITY of the TENTS over others was proved beyond doubt at the IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE CAMP at DELHI last year; and those Gentlemen who last year patronized him were, he is glad to say, thoroughly satisfied, and have certified that his Tents were greatly superior to others and the charges were comparatively moderate.

Mr. A. P. is also able to prepare ready for delivery within a week's time Tents of any description for Gentlemen who may be desirous of having them on shortest notice.

The following table will show the different sorts of Tents and their dimensions :—

DOUBLE POLE TENTS.

Dining Tent with Rooms	32' by 22'
Do. Do.	31' by 21'
Field Officer's	29' by 17'
Captain's	24' by 14'
Rowtee	24' by 14'
Horse Stable	
Double Pole	30' by 26

SINGLE POLE TENTS.

Subaltern's	18' by 14'
Do.	14' by 14'
Hill	12' by 12'
Staff Officer's	12' by 12'
Bechoba	12' by 12'
Do.	10' by 10'
Horse Stable	
Necessary	5' by 5'
Do.	4' by 4'

For further particulars please apply to him at his Manufactory in Old Emaum Bara, Bhendi Bazar Road.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, 14th SEPTEMBER 1877.

THE Bank of England's return for the week ending on the 12th instant showed an increase in the Reserve of Notes of £100,000 and in Bills discounted of £300,000, and a decrease in Bullion of £400,000. The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is given at 42⅝ per cent. The rate of discount for 6 months' sight Bills was quoted at 3½ per cent.

Consols in London yesterday were at 96¼ and French Rentes at 106¼, the former showing no change, the latter a decline of ¼ per cent.

The Liverpool Cotton Market of yesterday was described by Reuter as strong, with advancing prices. Sales were reported of 20,000 bales, of which 2,000 were Surats. The Liverpool quotations for Middling Orleans, Fair Dhollera, and Good Fair Hinganghaut show an advance of 1-16d. per lb.

Piece Goods in Manchester were steady.

The Mincing Lane Markets for Coffee and Cocoanut Oil were unchanged.

The Home Market for Linseed was yesterday steady and that for Rape quiet. No change whatever was made in quotations for either Bombay or Calcutta descriptions. Wheat was unaltered.

Enfaced Rupee Paper in London shows a decline of ⅛ per cent. for Four per cents. In other respects the Market is unchanged. Quotations were 80⅞ for Fours, 81½ for Four-and-half and 88⅞ for Five-and-a-half per cents.

Bar Silver continues to be quoted at 54¼d. per ounce. The shipments to Bombay amount to £330,000. Exchange on India for Bills at 60 days' sight is unchanged at 1s. 8⅜d. per Rupee.

STERLING EXCHANGE here was slightly firmer to-day in consequence probably of the advance in rates quoted from Calcutta. Our quotation show an advance both for Bank Bills and Mercantile Paper. There was perhaps rather more business done to-day than could have been expected on mail day at this quiet time, but transactions can still not be called anything but moderate. We have heard of some sales of Private Paper at ⅛ anna per rupee better than our quotations, but these were exceptional, and our rates were the ruling ones. We quote on London :—

Bank Bills, on demand ......1s. 8 15-16d. per Rupee.
Do. at 3 months' sight.1s. 9 1-16d. „
Do. „ 6 „ „ ...1s. 9¼d. „
Credits, „ 3 „ „ ...1s. 9¼d. „
Do. „ 6 „ „ ...1s. 9 7-16d. „
Documents, 3 „ „ ...1s. 9 5-16d. „

On Calcutta, the business done to day has been small. We quote Bills on demand at ⅛ per cent. premium, and at 60 days' sight at ⅞ per cent discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Prices having again come higher from Calcutta, an advance has been established here. Transactions to some extent have been reported in two per cents. We quote 93¾ to 94 for Fours; 94 for Four-and-a half, and 101¼ to ⅜ for Five-and-a-half per cents.

SHARES.—In Land Companies' shares we have to notice a decline of Rs. 5 in Port Canning and Rs. 10 in Colaba. Quotations of Press Companies' scrip have advanced Rs. 15 for Sassoon, and Rs. 50 for Sind and Punjab, while Mofussil have receded Rs. 5 per share. Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation have declined Rs. 5 per share. In Spinning and Weaving Companies' shares the only change to record are a decline of Rs. 5, in Cooria, Dhurrumsey and Fleming, Rs. 15, in Alliance and Rs. 30 in Alexandra.

COTTON.—There is no further change to make in quotations, and business to-day has been of very trifling extent.

SEEDS AND WHEAT continue unaltered but steady in price.

PIECE GOODS.—Notwithstanding the improved feeling in the Bazaar, and the long cherished expectation of a better demand springing up, the enquiry for goods from importers continues very slack.

COALS.—There is no demand whatsoever, and quotations continue unchanged.

FREIGHTS.—There is as yet no change in the position of affairs.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	121
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	715
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. c.	683¾
National Bank of India	10,000	500	all	3 do.†	108
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	665

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)	2,948	2,000	all	25	890
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p. s.	95
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	625
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	0 do.	230

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akoar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.s.	1,100
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	150 do	930
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	400
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60	650
Berar Company (New)	155	500	all	40 p.s.	445
Indian Press Co.	1,000	350	all	42 do	200
Broach Cotton Co.	400	250	all	10 do	75 xd
Carwar Co.	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	675
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	all	170 do	550
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	800	300	all	15 do	250
East India Press Co.	352	1,000	all	100 do	900
Fort Press Co.	50	8,500	8,250	50 do	1,100†
French Press Co.	300	500	all	40 do	300 xd
Imperial Press Co.	1,150	..	1,400	100 do	300
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	3,125	400	350	25 do	340
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	465
Sassoon's Press Co.	600	500	all	50 do	380
Scinde Press Co.	400	850	750	60 do	415
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	165 do	1,150
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600 nl.
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	660

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	406	2,000	1,700	..	1025
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,130
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	80 p.s.	1,300
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	125 p.s.	2,425
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	100	..	96
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		40 p.s.	1,575
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	60 p.s*	1,115
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	..	265
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.s*	125
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	40 p.s.	845
Cooria S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	60 p s*	995
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	685
Dhurumsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	50 p.s*	1,040
Fleming S. and W. Co.	1,500	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,200
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,245
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	40 p.s.	1,065
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..	950
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	55 p.s*	1,020
Khandeish Spinning	750	1,500	all	60 p.s*	1,225
K. Muccojee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.s*	940
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	950
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,200
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	45
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	..	380
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	100p.s*	1,345
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	70 p.s*	1,365
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	290
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	..	970
Neriad S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	..	875
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..	1,000
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	..	375
Oriental	1,000	625	all	50 p.s*	730
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	..	1,230
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	..	930
Soonderdas Spinning	680	1,000	all	50 p.s.	1,990
Do. do. ½ Share	500	1,000	250	125 p.s.	200
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	995
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	..	750

*Per Share for the half-year

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218· 3·0	5 p. c.	278xd.
Do. New £20 Shares	..	£20	130·14·6	do.	26
Ditto	..	£20	65· 7 3	do.	72
Ditto	..	£20	21·13·1	do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,100
Do. New Shares	..	£18	196·5·15	do.	240

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the Week ending 8th September, 1877*
Open 1,268½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	92,080	0	0
Merchandise	4,15,504	0	0
Telegraph	1,403	0	0
Municipal Trains	422	8	0
Total Rs.	5,09,409	8	0
Corresponding week last year open 1268½ Miles ......Total Rs.	2,12,088	13	5
Increase	2,97,320	10	7

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE BARQUE HILARIAN, 391 tons, Captain M. Reed, will sail to-day for Dumra in ballast.

THE s. s. CRAIGFORTH, 862 tons, Captain J. S. C. Farmer, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee, in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. CANARA, 1,219 tons, Captain J. C. Sharp, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE s. s. PRECURSEUR, 1,004 tons, Captain A. Gue, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, Pondicherry and Madras with a general cargo.

THE s. s. OORUN, 165 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Goa, with a general cargo, and forty-five deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. MAHRATTA, 505 tons, Captain G. R. Mitchell, arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Calcutta (August 31st), with a general cargo.

THE SHIP EBLANA, 1,351 tons, Captain E. Lever, which arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Liverpool (May 31st), brought a cargo of 1,884 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE SHIP ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, 999 tons, Captain C. H. Homewood, which arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Liverpool (May 26th), brought a cargo of 1,332 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE s. s. HUTTON, 1,528 tons, Captain F. W. Hodges, which arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Liverpool (August 11th), brought a cargo of 2,272 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE s. s. BLENHEIM, 1,307 tons, Captain A. C. Holman, which arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Cardiff (August 14th), via Malta, Port Said, and the Suez Canal, brought a cargo of 2,002 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay Muir and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. UMBALLA, 495 tons, Captain R. L. Turner, arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Lieut Bell, thirty-nine men of the different regiments, Asst. Apoth. Gillespie, Mr. Roache, and twenty-six deck passengers.

THE s. s. LUMLEY CASTLE, 1,076 tons, Captain J. S. Browne, which arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from London (August 8th), via Port Said and the Suez Canal, brought the following cargo :—192 packages piece goods, 139 bales paper, 310 boxes soap, 2,568 casks and 1,606, plates spelter, 100 packages cloves, 51 packages glassware, 9 packages earthenware, 5 packages cochineal, 112 packages spirit, 381 packages geneva, 65 casks beer, 74 cases berry, 24 package moselle, 24 packages sardines, 10 packages moselle, 35 packages medicine, 84 packages paint and colour, 2078 bundles and 9,920 bars iron, 105 boxes brandy, 55 packages hocks, 242 packages wine, 12 packages claret, 200 packages steel iron, 65 cases tinplates, 200 cases watches, 100 casks cement, 51 packages provision, 213 packages window glass, 25 cases clocks, 154 packages oilmanstores, 65 cases candles, 117 kegs nails, 10 cases brass, 195 coke, and many other packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
13	Mahratta (s)	Mitchell	Calcutta, Aug. 31.
	Umballa (s)	Turner	Bussorah, Aug. 31.
14	Oorun (s)	Baker	Goa, Sept. 12.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
14	Bella	Lynn	Colombo.
	Lady Melville	Henson	Moulmein.
	Frank Corvill	Prendergast	Calcutta.
	Sir J. Lawrence	Burt	Calcutta.
	Great Victoria	Cassey	Calcutta.
	Venetia (s)	Andrews	Aden and Suez.
	Precurseur (s)	Gue	Calcutta & Pondicherry
	Canara (s)	Sharp	Calcutta.
	Craigforth (s)	Farmer	Kurrachee.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Barque Hilarian, to Dumrah.
Steamer Mahratta, to Coast and Calcutta.
„ Umballa, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
„ Ava, to Calcutta.
„ Oorun, to Malabar Coast.
Ship Scottish Chief, to Calcutta via Cochin.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
10	Stallingbro (s)	Barff	Madras, Sept 5.
	Bengal	Irving	Liverpool, June 14.
	Sheoir	Black	Liverpool, June 16.
	Smyrna	Jamison	Galle, Aug 28.
	Roderick Dhu	Culvert	Liverpool, May 31.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.			
10	Commilla (s)		
	Busheer (s)		

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Roderick Dhu—19th June, British Barque Foxhound, of Swansea, Dundee to Callao in Lat 33-4 N, Long 17-55 W 20th June, British Ship Star of Brunswick, from Cardiff to Anger in Lat 30-43 N, Long 17-31 W 5th July, British Ship Northern Monarch, from Cardiff to Madras in Lat 5-43 N, Long 25-46 W 19th July, British Ship Amana, from Long to Sydney off Sandheads in Lat 28-51 S, Long 35-40 W 2nd September, British Ship Canada off Port Louise.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.		
11	Marcia (s)	Calcutta.
	Strathleven (s)	Calcutta.
	Tongoy	False Point.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 14.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Pembroke s—2 cases thread, Abdoolally Dawoodkhan ; 2,015 bundles hoop iron, Abramovits and Co.
Mangrove s—501 bundles sheet iron, S P Framjee ; 200 boxes tinned plates, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 50 cases port wine, Forabjee Cawasjee Oomrigur ; 99 bundles and 1,379 bars iron, Abdoolally Sumsoodin.
Atalanta s—25 barrels tar, Essoofally Sumsoodin.
European s—100 cases brandy, Merwanjee and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Scottish Chief—51 runlets tar, Currimjee Moosajee.

FROM BRINDISI.

Zambesi s—1 case velvet and 1 case satin, Merwanjee and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Carodale—54 cases tobacco pipe, Goolamally Jewajee and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Nizam s—4 cases saffron, A C Dady and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Sumatra s—20 cases brandy, Merwanjee and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 14.

FOR LONDON.

Venetia s—6 cases shawls, Mohunlall Malloo ; 2 boxes gold bars, value Rs 2,84 500 The Agra Bank : 1 box gold bars, value Rs 86,000, H and S Bank ; 1 box gold bars, value Rs 1,0,000, Morarjee Mooljee ; 2 boxes gold bars, value Rs 2,12,000, The French Bank.

FOR YAKOHAMA.

Nizam s—20 cwts gun, D S Kemp and Co ; 7 bales twist, Framjee, Sands and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nizam s—10 cases sharkfins, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 8 cases sharkfins and 9 cases fishmaws, Goolamhoosein Janmahamed : 10 bales twist, Nesseebhoy Gangjee ; 83 bales twist, Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy ; 30 bales twist, Wallace and Co ; 12 bales twist, Remoobhoy Hubibbhoy ; 10 bales twist, Goolamhoosein Tyrnia ; 1 bales twist, S N Talatee ; 10 bales twist, The Alliance S and W Co ; 26 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 30½ chests opium, S E Sassoon ; 43 chests opium, N J Abraham ; 1½ chests opium, Ramchunder Jankidass and Co ; 37½ chests opium, Tata and Co ; 35 chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 217 chests opium, and 50 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 4½ chests opium, Tarachund Luchmenram.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nizam s—14 chests opium, Roognath Jugnath ; 45 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Ava s—40 bales cotton, Anderson and Co.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON via CANAL.

1549 Ajax (s), Kidd—(put in this harbour for repair, shaft broken.

FOR VENICE.

1036 China (s), Alderton—Mails, 15th October.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1236 America, Gedye—The Captain.
1308 Blenheim (s), Hobman—M. Nusserwanjee.
961 Cameo, Bulford—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1526 Fanny Tucker, Roberts—Farnham & Co.
1431 Garibaldi, Thacker—Farnham & Co.
1177 Gareloch, Greenwood.
1273 Jane Law, MacFarlane—N. Manuckjee & Co.
1076 Lumley Castle (s), Brown—W. Nicol & Co.
1428 Moryshire Dawson—W and A Graham & Co.
1287 Nearchus, Baxter—Farnham & Co.
1242 Saratoga, Kendall—Farnham & Co.
658 Scottish Chief, Clasper—Sorres & Co.
2098 White Star, Funnell—Killick, Nixon & Co.

FOR CALAIS.

1176 Anne Royden, Thomas—Killick, Nixon & Co.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

1747 Assam (s), Stewart—Mails 15th Sept.

FOR DUNKIRK.

1160 Amy Dora (s), Sinclair—Killick, Nixon and Co.
936 Whitehall, Geach—Volkart Brothers.

FOR COCHIN.

110 Mahi, Nacoda.

FOR MOULMEIN.

463 Adila S Hills, Jenkins.
1218 Excelsior, Joslin.
1313 Hahnimann, Thomson—Wallace & Co.
966 Iris, Evans—Wallace & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

781 Adria (s), Breeze—P. and O. S. N. Co.
1627 City of Limerick (s), Lochead—(Put in harbour for repair.)
1727 Nizam (s), Barlow—Mails, 17th September.
1540 Zambesi (s), Symons—Mails, 2nd October.

FOR FALMOUTH.

1080 Glenavon, Smith, Finlay, Scott & Co.

FOR KURRACHEE.

707 Koina (s), Morrison—Essa bin Khalif.

NOT FIXED.

999 A Mackenzie, Homewood.
1359 Beaun Uamha, Thompson—Ewart Latham & Co.
1242 Carradale, McDiarmid—N. Maneckjee & Co.
1257 Caesarea, DeGruchy—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1490 Desdemona, Towell—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1285 Eblana, Leven.
1253 Golconda (s), Seaton—P. and O. Co.
1224 Greenock, Slater—The Captain.
1272 Grecian, Comance—The Captain.
1167 Howden, Nicholson—W. & A. Graham & Co.
391 Hilarion, Reid—The Captain.
1528 Hutton (s), Hodges—Killick Nixon & Co.
1499 Issac Reed, Coley.
1181 Lady Rowena, Stirling—Killick, Nixon and Co.
427 Landseer, Dixon—James Mackintosh & Co.
1070 Mary P. Kitchen, Hughes—Owen and Okell.
1452 Macedonia (s), Laird—W and A Graham & Co.
948 Marian Moore, Spence.
1359 Niagaro, Pickard—The Captain.
1073 Nimrod, Lyle—Wallace & Co.
1120 Orissa (s), Seaton—P. & O. Co.
1184 Prince Rupert, Wade—Killick, Nixon & Co.
999 Remington, Munro—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1162 St. James, Smith.
1189 Seaforth, Woodward—The Captain.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

534 Bushire Merchant, Nacoda.
310 Fathe Sultan, Nacoda.
99 Futtay Islam, Nacoda.
130 Hercules (s), Allen.
155 Kerata Roodin, Nacoda.
548 Mula (s), Doert—Essa bin Khalifa.
327 Prince of Wales, Nacoda.
88 Vestal, Nacoda.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defen
1060 Dalhousie, Elton.
800 Hugh Rose (s), 3, Downing.
107 Magdala (s), 4.
462 Rifleman, Clayton.
1080 Vestal, Selby.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 13th September 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·899
Temperature of the Air	82·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·1
Dew Point	76·5
Relative humidity of Air	·823
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	4·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	86·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.).	78·3
General Direction of wind	WSW, SW, WNW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	206
Fall of Rain	0·04
Total fall during month	2·50
„ „ „ year	59·40

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 15.

(Before the Honorable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

27-76—Mr Fletcher—Mahaluxmibai vs Jumnabai—Jefferson and Payne—Part heard.
15-77—Hearn, C and L—Cassibai vs Abdool Rahiman Moosharee—Shamrao Pandoorung.—Partheard.
332-75—Crawford and Boevey—Fatmabai vs Adom Ahmed and others—Jefferson and Payne.
561-74—Jefferson and Payne—Pranjivundass vs Dewaleebai—Mr Fletcher—Part heard.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

For Investigation under Sec. 305 of Act VIII of 1859.
In person—Keseowrao Atmaram and others vs Kessiba Govindjee and others.

LONG CAUSES.

419-77—Mr Turner—Narayan Hurry and others vs Peeroo Mahomed—Macfarlane and Gilbert.
306-76—Mr Fletcher for pauper—Radhabai vs Nagjee Jaitha and others—Shapoorjee and T.
331-76—Mr Chalk—Nanabhai Gunputrao D vs Dadabhoy Pallonjee C and others—Pestonjee K.
480-77—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Lockmidass [illegible] vs Dewoorebai and another—Shapoorjee and [illegible]

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 8.

Harden, Capt, Bengal 2nd Regt, on sick leave, from Fyzabad.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 14.

Forjett, Capt, Bombay Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Poona.
Kays, Sub Lieut, Bengal 5th Fusiliers, on leave, to England.
Guildmore, Capt, Madras R A, on leave, to England.
Elmhirst, Capt, Madras 9th Regt, on leave, to England.
Connor, Lieut, Bengal Staff Corps, to join, to Ahmedabad.
Hope, Lieut, Bombay Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

FORESTER writes—If "C," whose letter appeared in your issue of the 11th inst. will apply to me (he can obtain my name and address from you), I will endeavour to obtain and supply him with some seeds of the so-called locust tree.

CALENDAR FOR SEPTEMBER 1877.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
Full Moon .... 22nd, 8h. 26·0m. p. m.
Last Quarter .... 30th, 11h. 11·5m. a. m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
Sept.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 15		5 49	6 1	5 22 m 4 15 a	11 2 m 11 16 a
Sun. 16	Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity	5 49	6 0	6 59 m 5 55 a	0 52 a ...
Mon. 17	......	5 49	5 59	8 12 m 7 53 a	0 41 m 2 29 a
Tues. 18	......	5 50	5 59	9 11 m 9 10 a	26 m 3 31 a
Wed. 19	English Mail expected—First Autumn Ember Day.	5 50	5 58	9 54 m 9 58 a	3 14 m 4 9 a
Th. 20	......	5 50	5 57	10 25 m 10 35 a	4 0 m 4 39 a
Fri. 21	Second Autumn Ember day	5 50	5 56	10 52 m 11 8 a	4 36 m 5 5 a

BOMBAY RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

THE hours for DRILL will remain the same until further orders,

By Order,
T. DUNNE, Lieut, and Adjutant,
14th September, 1877.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS., THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

CURRIE—September 10th, at "Brae House," Naini Tal, the wife of Captain Fendall Currie, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Lucknow, of a son.

HAMILTON—August 31st, at Meerut, the wife of Captain W. R. Hamilton, 4th Bengal Cavalry, of a daughter (Florence Marion), which survived its birth only a few hours.

NORTH—September 9th, at Mysore, the wife of J. G. North, of a daughter.

READE—September 7th, at Ootacamund, the wife of Captain P. Harper Reade, late "The Buffs" Regiment, of a son.

THOMSON—September 10th, at Barrackpore, the wife of Lieut. T. G. Thomson, Adjutant, 36th B. N. I., of a son.

WILKINSON—September 8th, at Simla, the wife of Colonel G. A. Wilkinson, R.H.A., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

WHITE—BAILEY—August 16th, at St. John's Brixton, Edmund White, B.C.S., to Elizabeth Mary, daughter of the late Thomas Bailey, Esq., of Crowhurst Road, Brixton.

DEATH.

PALMER—September 7th, at Hyderabad, Deccan, Hester widow of the late William Palmer, of Hyderabad, aged sixty.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1877.

FOR several days past the telegrams from Europe have been reporting severe fighting at Plevna, and plain as it was before that one of the greatest crises of the war was being enacted near the place where Osman Pasha won the first great battle for the Turks, the fact is now placed beyond a doubt by the telegram which we publish this morning. The gigantic efforts which the Russian forces are now making before Plevna must, we should think, end in success, because it is well-known that since their previous defeat they have been concentrating near Plevna every available man south of the Danube in order to make the grand effort which is now going forward. Even the troops investing Rustchuk were withdrawn a short time ago, and although their destination has not been announced, we think it extremely probable that they were moved upon Plevna. The fierceness of the fighting now going on is grimly indicated by the Russian despatch of the 12th from the new head-quarters in Bulgaria. Fighting would appear to have commenced in earnest on the afternoon of Tuesday last, and night alone put an end to the conflict, by which time the Russians had captured three redoubts along the southern front and another important position at Grivitza. Two Generals killed, one wounded, and no fewer than 5,000 men wounded, tell a tale. Though the number of killed is not stated, it must have been enormous. Fighting was renewed on the following day, the Russians attacking from their new positions, and at the time of the despatch of the official message a furious cannonade was going on. That the Turks are fighting with extraordinary desperation there can be no doubt. They must see what enormous issues are dependent on the result of this second battle of Plevna. With nearly the whole of Bulgaria down to the Schipka Pass already in the hands of the Russians, the defeat of Osman Pasha's army would practically clear their way once more into Roumelia ; and this time the occupation of the Pass would be no mere guerilla bravado of a bold and successful General, but the deliberate advance of the Russian army upon the most vital parts of Turkey. It is exceedingly fortunate for Russia that her troops in the Pass have hitherto been able to repel Suleiman Pasha's furious attacks, for should the present battle of Plevna result in her favour, she will have a powerful unbroken chain of communication with Kasanlik, the next great step from which will be upon Adrianople. The Generals whom Gourko left to defend the Pass were Doroschinsky and Staljetoff, and we presume that they have been able to make their brave defence successful by reinforcements from General Radetsky, who about a month ago took up his position with a portion of the 8th Army Corps at Gabrova, or the northern mouth of the Pass. The telegrams of to-day or to-morrow ought to be of supreme importance.

AT such a serious crisis as the present in India the mercantile community, if not the general public, must regard with considerable anxiety the statistics of trade which are issued from time to time by the Government of India. If the state of affairs in recent times in Bombay can be accepted as a criterion of the condition of trade throughout the country, that condition must be singularly depressed. Here we have had bad markets for almost everything but grain, the principal trade in which has been transacted by native merchants. European houses have suffered severely, and shipping business has been worse than it has been for many years past, freights having run down to an abnormally low point. Of course this state of things has been caused to a very great extent by the disordered condition of affairs in Europe, but nevertheless the melancholy unsettlement of general trade which has been owing to successive bad seasons in this country has had an important influence in stagnating our markets. The block in general traffic which has taken place on the main lines of railway that feed this port has been one of the most disastrous influences at work, and it is to be hoped that before much more mischief is done from this cause alone the Government of India will endeavour to give every source of traffic fair play as well as the grain traffic for the Madras Presidency which has hitherto had the preference. Rumours have been current that the Government of India has determined upon constructing the remaining sections of the Rajpootana line on the broad gauge from Pahlunpore onwards. We can only hope that these are correct. It is understood that the final settlement of this vexed question—though why it should be vexing is a matter for which the Government of India is responsible—now lies with Sir Richard Temple, and we feel confident that when His Excellency considers the impetus the speedy completion of the Rajpootana line on the broad gauge will give to the trade of Bombay, which has been compelled to suffer through the exigencies of the Imperial famine policy, he will give a favourable reply to the deputation that has now proceeded to Poona to lay the memorial before him which was recently agreed to at a singularly unanimous meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay. This is no selfish wish on the part of the citizens of Bombay, for the prosperity of the great seaports of India cannot be separated from the welfare of the country at large.

The Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce of the Government of India has just published the accounts relating to the trade and navigation of British India for the month of July 1877, and for the four months, from 1st April to 31st July 1877, and these, compared with the accounts of corresponding periods in previous years, show clearly the stagnation of trade which has recently occurred in Bombay and throughout the country. The grand total of the imports for the month of July 1877 was Rs. 3,70,61,444 ; for the same month in the previous year, Rs. 2,89,76,829 ; and for July in 1875, Rs. 3,66,78,471. On the whole, this shows a slight increase for July of this year, though when the large imports of Government stores are put aside, and private merchandise alone is considered, we find the result unfavourable. The imports of private foreign merchandise in July this year amounted to Rs. 2,75,10,582 ; in the same month last year to Rs 2,16,96,974 ; and in 1875, to Rs. 3,04,87,77, so that the difference in the value of imports between July of this year and the July of 1875, when there was no unusual famine depression, is Rs. 29,77,196. In Bombay the difference between famine times and non-famine times has been marked enough. In July 1875, the imports of private merchandise amounted to Rs. 88,68,612, and in July this year they amounted only to Rs. 72 00,333—a difference of no less than Rs. 16,68,279. Last year, in July, the depression was even greater, the total imports amounting to only Rs. 61,71,237. There has been an increase, however, in Sind, where the imports of merchandise in July 1875 amounted to Rs. 1,94,821 ; and in July this year, to Rs. 2,20,080. Though the imports of private merchandise have been falling off, there has been a steady increase in imports of private treasure, these amounting in July 1875 to Rs. 36,60,428 ; in July 1875, to Rs. 44,74,801 ; and in July this year, to Rs. 55,49,763. The grand total of imports in July 1877 was, as we have said, Rs. 3,70,61,444 ; the grand total of exports is considerably higher, having been in the same period Rs. 4,44,31,128, which is higher than the figures of July in the two years preceding—the grand total of imports in July 1875 amounting to only Rs. 4,23,50,622 ; and in July 1876, to Rs. 4,38,66,507. The gross amount of import duty collected was in July this year (including the salt duty) Rs. 42,12,298 ; in July 1876 it was Rs. 36,68,672 ; and in the same month in 1875, Rs. 43,75,683. The gross amount of export duty collected in the same month was in 1875, Rs. 4,27,386 ; in 1876, Rs. 2,38,261 ; and in 1877, Rs. 1,32,744—showing a most decided yearly decrease.

When we look at the foreign imports and exports for the four months from 1st April to the 31st July, we find a considerable increase in the former and a slight increase in the latter, the figures being—grand total of imports in the four months (April to July) in 1875, Rs. 14,06,22,307 ; in the same period in 1876, Rs. 14,30,71,642 ; and in the same period in 1877, Rs. 17,06,77,803 ; grand total of exports for the same period, in 1875, Rs 23,04 78,049 ; for the same period in 1876, Rs. 22,58,59 228 ; and for the same period, in 1877, Rs. 23,68,19,182. The difference to be noted here between the value of the exports and the imports is very considerable. In this Presidency, the imports of private merchandise amounted in the four months from 1st April to 31st July, in 1875, to Rs. 3,59,00,624 ; in the same period in 1876, to Rs. 3,37,61,473 ; and in the same period in 1877, to Rs. 3,92,97,237—to all which may be added the imports of bullion in the same period in each of these years, namely, in 1875, Rs. 1,16,96,488 ; in 1876, Rs. 2,18,48,696 ; and in 1877, Rs. 3,50,72,627. The exports of foreign goods from Bombay during these four months was greater, as a matter of course, than those from any other part of India ; for while from 1st April to 31st July 1877, the total exports of foreign goods from Bengal amounted to only Rs. 5,38,173, in Bombay they were Rs. 56,71,595. This port also enjoys the larger portion of the export trade in Indian produce and manufactures. In the four months (April to July) Bengal exported these to the value of Rs. 8,92,10,566 ; and in the same period Bombay exported to the value of Rs. 9,48,75,325. It is worth noting, however, that this trade seems to be growing in Bengal, and declining in Bombay. The figures will show this. Let it be understood that we are referring only to these four months from 1st April to 31st July. In 1875, the value of Indian produce and manufactures exported by Bengal was Rs. 6,30,71,517 ; in 1876, Rs. 6,70,19,392 ; and in 1877, Rs. 8,92,10,556. In 1875 the value of Indian produce and manufactures exported from Bombay was Rs. 10,64,97,227 ; in 1876, Rs. 9,77,94,868 ; and in 1877, Rs. 9,48,75,325. The completion of the Rajpootana Railway would soon correct this state of matters, for there can be little doubt that large quantities of indigenous produce are now finding their way down from Rajpootana, the Punjab, and the N. W. P., to Calcutta,—an unnatural state of matters which is owing entirely to the advantage Calcutta possesses over Bombay in having direct railway communication with these emporia of trade.

In considering the above figures it may be thought that they do not show the state of the trade of India to be so very bad, because as a whole it is decidedly better than it was last year. It must be remembered, however, that last year was an exceptionally bad year, because trade was paralysed by the extraordinary depreciation of silver ; and that our merchants have still to feel much of the brunt of the present depression of trade throughout the country, as they have considerable stocks in hand, for which there is an increasing difficulty in finding a market. The piece goods trade especially will suffer severely, because the famine districts, formerly a market for them, are now practically closed. In July, 1877, the imports of grey piece goods from the United Kingdom amounted to Rs. 65,355,348 yards, of a value of Rs. 76,52,531 ; and of white bleached, 12,230,411 yards, of a value of Rs. 16,74,649. In the four months, from 1st April to 31st July, the imports of grey unbleached piece goods from the United Kingdom amounted to 283,187,663 yards, of a value of Rs. 3,35,19,289 ; and of white bleached, 66,681,240 yards, of a value of Rs. 93,50,992. Cotton manufactures, in all the shapes they take, thus form an enormous part of the import trade of India, and as the virtual shutting up of a large portion of the market in which they formerly found a sale must ultimately affect the revenues of the Government of India, we call attention to the fact as an additional reason why every effort should be made by the authorities to keep the import trade unchecked by opening up with all haste a new market in Rajpootana and the adjacent provinces.

FAMINE ORGANIZATION IN MYSORE.

THE official *Gazette* issued at Bangalore by the Chief Commissioner of Mysore publishes the results of the Viceroy's conference. The numbers receiving gratuitous relief in Mysore are now 2,14,000 owing to the want of sufficient relief works. The kitchens, as they are called, in Mysore are crowded to an extent quite incompatible with any organisation or control, and therefore without regard to economy.

H. E. the Viceroy, in conference with Mr. Saunders and his officers, has ordered an immediate and thorough adoption of the principles enunciated in the Viceroy's Minute—which principles have, indeed, been fully accepted by Mr. Saunders ever since their first promulgation by the Government of India in January last, but they have not been carried out by the Mysore Department of Public Works. No work has been given to any but able-bodied contract labourers, in consequence of which the chief steps taken to meet the famine in Mysore have consisted in a vast system of gratuitous relief altogether unconnected with public works. All this system is, however, to be changed immediately. Gratuitous relief, as elsewhere, is to be subsidiary to the main object of getting all able-bodied famine sufferers employed on suitable relief works, and all relief camps are to be placed under Governmental supervision. The railway between Mysore and Bangalore is to be commenced at once at both ends, and a system of properly organised relief works arranged.

Colonel Sankey proceeds to Simla, and his place in Mysore is to be temporarily filled by Major Moncrieff. Mr. Elliott becomes sole Famine Commissioner, directing all famine operations in Mysore and Coorg. Mr. Wingate acts as Additional Secretary in the Famine Department. The Government of India furnishes such Additional assistance of supervising staff, or extra Public Works Department staff, as may be necessary.

THE FAMINE DISTRICTS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

STATEMENT No. XLIII. regarding the scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, together with a summary of Government Orders issued during the week ending 13th September 1877.

Districts.	Area in Square Miles.	Affected Area in Square Miles.	Population of District.	Affected Population.	Number of people employed. During the past week.	During the week ending 8th Sept.	Percentage of labourers to population of District.	Grants, including the large works authorized in Government Resolution No. 6152, of 27th Oct. 1876.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of Staple Grain in lbs. per Rupee. Ordinary Prices.	During the past week.	During the present week.	Average Rain-fall, i. e., the average of all the Talukas for five years.	Average Rain-fall during the past season of all the Talukas.	Average Rain-fall during the present season, as ascertained from Collectors weekly reports. ¶
								Rs.	Rs.						
Khandesh	10,162	5,500	10,28,642	6,46,944	7,480	9,049	·87	3,78,787	2,22,033	Jowari 66 Bajri 54	19	17	24·94	14·4	17·35
Nasik	8,113	2,000	7,29,322	2,50,000	6,796	6,195	·84	5,65,310	3,43,461	Jowari 51 Bajri 47	19	16	28·29	27·65	16·79
Ahmednagar	6,647	5,650	7,73,938	6,77,376	*33,480	†28,574	3·69	15,76,936	7,19,107	Jowari 76 Bajri [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	24·3	10·65	10·94
Poona	5,099	2,600	9,07,235	3,19,601	25,017	26,219	2·88	15,62,153	11,35,308	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	30·6	20·76	16·32
Sholapur	4,498	4,498	7,19,031	7,19,034	15,940	13,999	1·94	30,93,991	16,57,435	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	25·21	8·11	17·00
Sattara	4,988	2,683	10,64,000	4,61,000	19,399	13,638	1·74	11,74,876	9,84,094	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	24·60	25·43	27·68
Kaladgi	5,696	5,695	8,16,037	8,16,037	‡1,10,031	‡1,21,144	14·84	29,83,366	19,63,700	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	22·43	6·18	6·34
Belgaum	4,591	2,690	9,38,750	5,01,000	28,286	23,331	2·48	13,83,381	8,69,039	Jowari 43 Bajri 54	10	10	30·48	21·34	18·98
Dharwar	4,564	3,000	9,88,037	6,30,000	20,202	33,308	3·96	13,85,574	10,66,997	Jowari 43	8	9	29·39	13·81	12·72
Total	54,355	34,188	79,63,927	50,18,992	2,82,006	2,79,297	3·5	1,38,72,039	88,74,000						

COLLECTOR'S REPORTS BY TELEGRAM, DATED 7TH TO 13TH SEPTEMBER 1877.

KHANDESH.—Prospects still satisfactory : more rain required shortly. Prices rising from less importations. 70 deaths from cholera.

NASIK.—Good rain in Igutpuri, Nandgaum, Peint and parts of Yeola, Chandor and Sinnar. Showers elsewhere. Bajri improved, but more rain wanted generally. 62 deaths from cholera. Prices lower.

AHMEDNAGAR.—Good fall of rain in seven talukas : crops improving. Rain still wanted in four talukas. Supplies of grain enough. 15 deaths from cholera.

POONA.—No rain at Junnar or Khed ; only 2 cents at Poona. Crops withering. Over 1 inch at Bhimthari, over 2 at Purandhar, over 3 at Indapur. Crops in these talukas much improved. A few cases of cholera and small-pox.

SHOLAPUR.—Good fall of rain in five talukas. Crops improved. Grain supply middling. Green grass abundant. 5 deaths from cholera.

SATARA.—Little rain. Crops in good condition, except in parts of Man, Wai and Jaoli. Grain supply sufficient. 10 deaths from cholera.

KALADGI.—Surviving kharif much benefited throughout the district. Rabi sowing will now commence. Grain importation decreasing owing to rain. 30 deaths from cholera.

BELGAUM.—Rain throughout the district : crops doing well, except rice which requires still more rain. Grain supply sufficient. No cholera.

DHARWAR.—Good fall of rain generally throughout the district. Crops in good condition in northern and eastern talukas, and reviving in the southern. Sowing of rabi progressing in places. Migration to western talukas continues : some passing on to Kanara. Immigrants from other districts continue to arrive.

Works in progress.—Such as digging and repairing wells, roads, tanks, miscellaneous, prickly pear clearances, &c.

+ All the labourers upon the Dhond-Manmad railway have been included under Ahmednagar.

‡ Corrected figures given.

§ Approximate figures given.

‖ Rates not reported.

¶ For details and dates see Table appended.

The telegrams received during the week show a continuance of the general improvement noted last week. The kharif crops have in most places revived and in some are absolutely good. The sowing of winter crops progresses. But more rain is immediately wanted in parts of Nasik, Poona and Ahmednagar.

Prices of grain are slightly lower in most of the affected districts. There is no improvement in Kaladgi, where they are highest of all. And in Khandesh prices have risen during the week.

The number of people upon Relief Works in the nine affected districts is 2,79,297 against 2,82,006 last week, and there are also 1,430 hill-men and immigrants employed in Ratnagiri. The increase in Dharwar still continues. There is also an increase in Khandesh and Poona, probably due to people, who left the works during the recent heavy falls of rain, having again returned.

Cholera still continues to decrease.

The table showing the rain-fall and prices in each Taluka is appended.

The following table gives the expenditure by Government, during the week ending 25th August, upon charity in the relief of the aged and infirm poor ; and in payments made to the young children, of labourers employed upon Relief Works. Comparing the results shown in the table below with those shown in the last Summary, it will be seen that the number of persons in receipt of Government charitable relief has increased from 54,859 to 76,541, while the number of children under 7 years of age has increased from 78,578 to 81,192. During the week referred to, there was again a considerable increase in the number of people upon relief works as compared with the preceding week.

The number of people charitably relieved was 25·98 per cent. of the number of labourers upon Relief Works during the same week.

Districts.	Collectors' Discretionary Grant. Average number of persons relieved during the week.	Expenditure during the week.	Total Expenditure up to date.	Expenditure incurred under the authority of Government Resolution No. 313 C. W.—1116, of 26th December 1876, on account of children under 7 years of age whose parents are upon Relief Works. Average number of children, and of women taking care of them.	Expenditure during the week.	Total Expenditure up to date.
	No.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs.
Khandesh	587	314	1,318	4,163	363	2,686
Nasik	4,076	1,681	1,576	2,064	318	16,616
Ahmednagar	27,726	17,745	33,339	18,891	1,604	34,007
Poona	10,029	4,978	1,29,316	9,269	1,228	53,918
Sholapur	*5,873	*3,314	1,08,016	3,688	578	40,645
Satara	§11,396	*7,853	67,480	31,407	586	39,735
Kaladgi	*15,137	‡11,364	1,13,165	5,629	6,044	66,641
Belgaum	†	†	89,948	6,472	842	18,690
Dharwar	1,789	1,777	46,166	•	861	26,065
Kanara	40	47	5,847	5	5	1,626
Ratnagiri	[illegible]	[illegible]	426	88	11	392
Total	76,541	49,073	5,81,097	81,192	12,430	3,00,921

* Returns incomplete.

† The number includes that of the preceding week in the case of one taluka.

‡ No expenditure has been incurred by the Collector.

§ No expenditure has been incurred by the Collector or the Executive Engineer.

Tables (A) and (B) are appended as usual. It will be seen that, during the week ending 1st September, the number of people upon Civil Works in the nine affected districts was 25,524, the number upon works under Public Works Department Agency being 2,55,798. The proportion of people upon the former is, therefore, about ten per cent. of the total. It is to be noted that the figures given in these tables are taken from the Progress Returns of the works, and are brought up to the week ending 1st September, while the figures in the table prefixed to this Summary are taken from the Collectors' telegrams, and refer to the week ending 8th September. It will be seen that the number of persons now on Relief Works is less by 1,23,175 than the number in the week ending 9th June—the period in which the number was highest.

Maps are not sent with this Summary.

A table is appended, showing the condition of the affected Native States.

With regard to the movements of food-grains, 1,036 tons were exported from Bombay to the Southern Maratha Ports during the week ending 8th September, and during the same period 3,935 tons were carried by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to stations upon the Poona-Sholapur and Bhusawal-Nasik lines, making a total of 4,971 tons for the week. The table below shows the quantities of grain sent by sea and rail from October till the 8th September to the Southern Maratha Ports and the Railway Stations in the distressed districts. It will be seen that the total amount delivered up to the 8th September was 3,98,265 tons :—

Food-grains sent to	In Oct., Nov. and Dec. 1876	In Jan., Feb. & Mar. 1877.	In April & May 1877.	In June 1877.	In July 1877.	In August 1877.	In Sept. up to 8th.	TOTAL.
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Southern Mahratta Ports	44,215	46,332	50,056	4,491	857	15,204	1,036	162,191
South-Eastern line, from Poona, to Sholapur.	67,195	41,708	25,450	20,348	20,484	21,506	3,391	200,082
North-Eastern line, from Bushawal, to Nasik.	12,829	7,471	3,567	2,014	1,524	8,043	544	35,992
Total	124239	95,511	79,073	26,853	22,865	44,753	4,971	398,265

There has been considerable decrease in the amount of grain imported into the famine districts both by sea and rail, the deliveries amounting to 4,971 tons against 9,133 tons in the previous week.

There has been a net decrease of 2,337 in the number of people upon relief works, and an increase of 2,614 in the number of young children. There has also been an increase of 21,682 in the number of people upon charitable relief as compared with the figures recorded last week. The increase is chiefly in Belgaum and Poona.

The improvement in the general situation noticed in the last Summary still continues. Good rain has fallen in the southern talukas of Dharwar where it was greatly needed, and the fall in the eight famine Collectorates south of Khandesh has, on the whole, been very satisfactory indeed. High prices still prevail, and retard improvement amongst the poorer classes of the people.

C. J. MERRIMAN, Colonel, R. E.,
Acting Secretary to Government.

HOUSE AGENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the letter signed X. in your issue of this day, I believe the house agent that is referred to is myself, for the transaction that X. speaks of is very similar to one that I had with a gentleman in the month of February last. This gentleman applied to me for a bungalow, and after some negotiation the transaction was closed. I was then entitled to my commission both from landlord and tenant, but the latter refused to pay and offered to cancel the bargain. If the interest of the landlord had not been at heart with me, I would certainly have accepted the offer to cancel. However, I preferred to abandon the commission in this instance, though I was legally entitled to it. On the 8th instant this same gentleman again applied to me for a house in reply to my advertisement. I informed him that I would be glad to get him one if he was willing to pay my rightful claim to commission. Surely, in noticing this condition there was no perverseness of the rules of business. Your correspondent makes a poor attempt to show that the interests of landlords are at stake with house agents. Landlords know well, from long and profitable experience, that their interests are safe with me, and the large increase to my business is itself a sufficient proof of their appreciation of the manner in which I consult their interests.

Bombay, Sept. 14. E. W. FLOWER.

*** "X" has evidently written in ignorance of the fact, that a house agent is legally entitled to commission from the tenant he may secure for a house that he lets—and we think it is but reasonable he should.—ED. B. G.

THE DIOCESAN HIGH SCHOOL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me to inform your readers that I have received the following reply to my letter of 29th ult., published in your columns :—

To A C. HOUSTON, Esq.,
Head Master, Diocesan High School, Byculla.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that your letter, dated 29th ult., was laid before the Board yesterday, and that the Board has been pleased to accede to your request to release you from your engagement as Head Master of the Diocesan High School from the 1st of March, 1878, being six months from the date of your letter.—Yours truly

S. BABINGTON, Captain,
Hony. Secy. Diocesan Board of Education.
Lanowli Station, September 12.

This means, of course, that the Local Committee, having been afforded every opportunity of proving the ridiculous statement contained in their letter, have signally failed to do so. That this peaceable termination of my engagement with the Diocesan Board is not the result of any compromise on my part will be made clear by the publication of the whole correspondence, which I am about to issue in pamphlet form. Meanwhile, the public may rest assured that had a dismissal been possible, my resignation would not have been accepted.—Yours, &c. A. C. HOUSTON.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

CAMP PANGAON, SEPT. 12.

WE have at last been indeed blessed. Rain has been coming down for some days past, and, as I write, is pouring in splendid style. We had a very heavy fall on the 6th inst. : amount registered was 2 inches 42 cents. ; our total fall now from the 1st June is 21 inches 7 cents. The country round about is looking very fresh and green, and the fields are now being ploughed and sown.

OOMRAWUTTEE, SEPT. 12.

THE crops about here are in a very flourishing condition ; the cotton plants are all in full blossom ; *jowaree* in several places is in ear. Reports from all over the district speak so favourably, that a splendid out-turn in the Berars is looked upon as certain. The cotton plants generally are in such a forward state that I think we may reckon upon receiving sample lots of the year's growth before the expiration of next month.

POONA RACES, 1877.

STEWARDS.—H. N. B. Erskine, Esq., Colonel Harris, Colonel M. Willoughby, Colonel S. Fellows, Major Anderson. W. Lamb, Esq., Captain Willoughby, Captain Humfrey, Major J. C. Burnett, Honorary Secretary.

SECOND DAY, THURSDAY, 13TH SEPTEMBER.

THE steps taken to turn the popular taste towards the turf as a business speculation rather than a recreation have considerably changed the character of Indian race courses. So said a newspaper correspondent not long ago, and the accuracy of this can hardly be questioned. Whatever racing might have been in Pindar's time, it is no longer a subject for poetry, and, as a writer has observed, "it is in prose downright and stern, that its policy must be dealt with." Thursday broke upon us bright and clear, but the day was close and sultry. The attendance, as on the preceding Tuesday, was very good, except that the Grand Stand showed a lesser number of the fair sex. The members of the sporting fraternity were full of the excitement caused by the manœuvres of Tuesday, and the great success attending the first day of our race meeting justified a still greater success. His Excellency Sir Richard Temple was walking about on the course, apparently taking a lively interest in the proceedings of the evening. The great excitement apparent to-day has absorbed every other feeling, and nothing could exceed the perfection of the arrangements made by Major Burnett, the Honorary Secretary, both inside and outside the course. Judges of horseflesh had predicted that Monarch would win the Governor's Cup, Clemence the Poona Stakes, Allen Moore the Criterion, and Scamp His Highness Aga Khan's Purse. But your readers will observe how far these predictions were fulfilled from the results given below. Subjoined was the result of the lotteries held at the Gymkhana shed the previous evening :—

GOVERNOR'S CUP.

Kaiser and Judge Advocate	Rs. 70
Black Buck and Wayel	25
Nonpareil and Dutchman	200
Monarch	470
Nusib	105
Ariel	35

POONA STAKES.

Struck Oil	Rs. 40
Clemence	330
Asfundiar	35
Disraeli	50
Marquis	130
Lochiel	10

There were no lotteries for the other races.

The following were the events on the card with their results :

1ST RACE—The Criterion—Rs. 500. For all Arabs, the property of officers of the Services, or Members of the Clubs. Weight for age raised 14lbs. Winners one season 5lbs., 2 season 10lbs. Oftener 14lbs. extra Maidens allowed 7lbs. Galloways 4lbs. G. R. Entrance 1st May 2 G M, 1st June 3 G M, 1st July 4 G M, 1st August 5 G M, 1st September 10 G M, when the race will close. Distance 1½ miles. Value Rs. 1,130.

		st. lbs.		
Mr Elliot's	b a h Pirate	10 0	Owner	1
Captain P's	g a c Twilight	9 5	Hackney	2
Mr Macpherson's	b a h Ariel	9 12	Blackburn	3
Mr Jones'	b a h Allen Moore	10 0	Willoughby.	0
Major Crosbie's	g a h GreyJacket	9 10	Mr Benn	0
Mr Anderson's	b a h Fatty	10 12	Finch	0
Do.	g a h Glencoe	9 12	Mr Conran	0

The seven horses, in their preliminary canter in front of the Grand Stand, displayed some nice points, as regards speed, and all got off together at a very fair start. Grey Jacket, Allen Moore and Pirate were supported to a great extent, and all kept well together till the half mile from home, when Glencoe, Fatty, Grey Jacket and Allen Moore fell back, Mr. Elliot on his favorite horse, Pirate, pushing on. But on turning into the straight line Twilight showed spirit, but did not collar Pirate, who won the race by a length in 2min. 33 seconds. Mr. Elliot was much admired for his pretty style of riding.

2ND RACE.—Selling Race, Rs. 225 by subscription and Rs. 125 for all Arabs from the Fund added, ¾ Mile. Horses entered to be sold for Rs. 1,200, 10 stone. 7lbs. allowed for every hundred rupees under this amount. Winners to be put up to auction after the last race of the 4th day, at the entered selling price. Surplus to go to the Fund. Entrance to be in the box at the Grand Stand this morning at 8 a.m. Entrance Rs. 30. Value Rs. 620.

		st. lbs.		
Mr Walter's	b a h Dreadnought	7 7	..	1
The Nawab of Jowrah's	g a h Saracen	9 0	Emaun	2
Major Crosbie's	g a h Bijou	8 7	Bowen	3
Do.	g a p Electric	8 0	Ahmed	0
Mr Abdool Rahmon's	g a h Victor	7 0	..	0
Major Utterson's	b a h D ception	8 0	Blackburn	0
Mr. Covey's	b a g Knight of the Garter	6 7	Nassar	0
Aga Moochoolsha's	b a h Shaheen	7 7	Rowjee	0
Mr Elliot's	b a h Oliver	6 7	..	0

The entries for the race did not fill till 8 a. m. on Thursday, the day of the race, that being one of the conditions, consequently no conjectures were known till a late hour in the afternoon as to its probable result. Electric was put down by some as the favourite, and Saracen had his admirers. The whole of the nine were despatched at a fair start the second time, and they looked very pretty when passing the hill. Mr. Covey's Knight of the Garter was ridden by a mere boy. When passing St. Patrick's Chapel several changes in places occurred. As you will observe, Dreadnought came in first, Saracen second, and Bijou third, the time occupied being 1 minute and 29 seconds.

3RD RACE.—The Governor's Cup, value Rs. 1,000, presented by His Excellency Sir Richard Temple, K C S I. A Handicap for all Arabs. The Handicap to be published on 12th September. Top weight to be at the direction of the Stewards. 1½ mile. Entrance 1st July 1 G M, 1st August 6 G M. 1st September 1877, 10 G M, with a sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start ; four horses in different interests to start or the Cup will be withheld. Winner to receive the Cup and 60 per cent of the Stakes. The second horse to receive 30 per cent. and the third of the Stakes. Value Rs. 1,415 and Cup.

		st. lbs.		
Mr Macpherson's	b a h Ariel	8 0	Blackburn	1
Mr A's	g a c Monarch	8 0	Walker	2
Major Crosbie's	g a h Dutchman	9 1	Bowen	3
Mr Fuller's	g a h Nusib	8 8	..	0
H H Aga Khan's	g a c Kaiser	7 10	Rowjee	0
Maharaja of Joudpoor's	b a c Wayel	8 2	Finch	0
Major Crosbie's	c a h Nonpareil	9 3	Ahmed	0
H H Aga Khan's	c a h Judge Advocate	9 2	Walsh	0
Maharaja of Joudpoor's	b k a h Black Buck	8 0	Gerard	0

This was the grand race of the day. Every one said that owing to Monarch's reputation having been so fairly established by having won the Derby, that, except from unforeseen circumstances, he was sure to win. His owner, Mr. A. the devoted turfite, was in a state of much excitement before the start. His Excellency Sir Richard Temple, the donor, was on the Stewards' Stand with binoculars in hand, evidently evincing a great interest in this particular race. It was said that Monarch carried 4 lbs extra than he did in the Derby, and whilst this noble animal was looked upon with such admiration, Ariel's friends were silently sanguine as to the success of the latter. All the horses were made to canter before the Stewards' Stand for the inspection of His Excellency, and it so happened that as soon as Monarch appeared on the course, the band struck up a lively air. The horses walked down slowly to the 1½ mile [illegible] pity that this was not a mile and a half [illegible], the whole number had a capital start. [illegible], another pretty animal, kept the lead for a [illegible], Monarch keeping the fourth place, Ariel the second, till the ½ mile post from home. From the start till the horses passed the winning post, the excitement as to the probable issue of the race was intense, and some heavy sums must have changed hands. On the straight line home, Walker did all he possibly could to gain the first place, but failed, and Black Buck, having lost his place, Ariel kept the lead winning by a length in 2m. and 30 seconds. I almost forgot to say that Nonpareil had some friends, who were of course disappointed. No time was lost in sending Mr. Macpherson a telegram informing him of Ariel's victory in having won the Governor's Cup.

4th RACE.—The Poona Stakes—Rs 500. For all Arabs, and Country-Breds. Weight for age, and class raised 7 lbs. Winners once 5lbs., twice 10 lbs., oftener 14 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 4 lbs. Horses landed after 1st September 1876 allowed 4 lbs. If Arabs run only weight for age reduced 7 lbs. Entrance 1st May 2 G M, 1st June 3 G M, 1st July 4 G M, 1st August 5 G M, 1st September 10 G M, when the race will close. Distance 1½ miles. Value Rs. 1,175.

		st. lbs.		
Mr Borrodaile's	c c b b Clemence	9 13	Mr A A	1
Mr Covey's	b a h Marquis	10 0	Vinall	2
Mr Abdool Rahmon's	g a c Disraeli	7 6	Oomer	3
H H Aga Khan's	b a c Asfundiar	6 13	Rowjee	0
Mr Macpherson's	b a c Lochiel	7 6	Blackburn	0
Maharaja of Joudpore's	b a h Struck Oil	7 10	Gerard	0

This was decidedly a very pretty race. Mr. Ali Abdoolla, a well-known sporting gentleman, rode the favourite horse Clemence, and won at his pleasure. Time—2 min. 58 sec.

5TH RACE—His Highness Aga Khan's Purse of Rs. 500, for all Maiden Arabs. Weight for age. The scale by the express wish of the donor to be as follows :—3 years, 7st 4 lbs, 4 years 7st 12 lbs, 5 years 8st 5 lbs, 6 years 9st. The winner of the Derby to carry 4 lbs extra. Entrance 1st May Rs. 50, 1st June Rs. 100, 1st August Rs. 150. A Sweepstakes of 5 G M, for each horse declared to start. One mile and a half. Three horses from different stables to start or the Purse will be withheld. Value Rs 1,675.

		st. lbs.		
Mr Aubery's	b a h Caractacus	7 12	Vinall	1
H H Aga Khan's	c a c Surferaz	7 12	Walsh	2
Mr B's	b a c Scamp	7 12	Oomer	3
H H Aga Khan's	g a c Kaiser	7 4	Rowjee	0
Mr Jones's	g a c Beaconsfield	7 12	Walker	0

This was another mile and a half race, and also a pretty one. Scamp disappointed his friends, inasmuch as he was the hottest favourite, and having come in third, Surferaz come in a very good second, and Caractacus to, the amazement of many, landed a winner in 2 min, 59 sec.

KURRACHEE RACES, 1877.

STEWARDS—Brigadier General Howard-Vyse, Captain Simpson, S. C., Captain Brough, R. A., A. Dick-Cunyngham, Esq., Captain Wyndham, 83rd Regiment, W. Foxton, Esq., and W. A. Broome, Esq., 2nd Beloochees.

FIRST DAY.

The first day of the Kurrachee races which should have been on Tuesday last was postponed owing to the wet state of the weather to Thursday, when the weather was most propitious. We give below the result of the running on the occasion. The Grand Stand bore a goodly freight and looked gay. Precisely at four the bugle was heard, when the jockeys throwing off their ponderous external habilaments slipped into their stirrups, and cantered up gracefully for the first race of the day :—

"The Derby." For all Maiden Arabs and country bred horses. W. I. T. C. Weights for age and class raised 2st. Rs. 250 from the fund. Distance 1½ miles.

Major Lewes'	g a g Ivanhoe	Mr Blanshard	1
Captain Carri's	g a h Fakeer	Capt Brough	2
Captain Lucas'	c a h Skirmisher	Owner	3
Captain Wyndham's	g a h Heartsease	Owner	0
Major Lewes'	g a h H Highness	Mr. Eagar	0

Amateur previously announced as a starter, did not appear. The five duly marshalled started off in gallant style, save His Highness, who, having shown signs of weakness at an early stage, very soon dropped back and rolled over a total wreck. The race was now to four. Fakeer, who had taken the lead and maintained it so determinedly for more than half the distance, looked most promising. He was collared, however, by Ivanhoe, skilfully piloted by Blanshard and never rallied, making the decision by some lengths an easy one in favour of Ivanhoe. Skirmisher and Heartsease nowhere. Time—2 min. 36 sec.

The second race was "The Galloway Plate." For all galloways. 14 hands to carry 11st. 2 lbs. allowed for every quarter inch. Rs. 200 from the fund. Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Constable's	g a g Centaur	Capt. Wyndham	1
Mr. Ford's	c a p Cavalier	Owner	2
Capt Simpson's	g c b p Magnet	Mr H Vyse	3
Mr Constable's	g a g Amateur	Mr Marling	0
Mr Foxton's	g a g Prince	Capt Lucas	0
Capt, Brough's	g a g The Slug	Owner	0

This was a capital race. All going off together, and all greys, except one, it was difficult to decide on the places each held behind Prince, who was prominently to the front at the start and seemed hopeful till the turn home, when Centaur, well handled by Wyndham, came forward and strode in a stylish easy winner. Time—2 min. 9 sec.

The third was the "Charger Stakes." For all *bona fide* chargers. English 13st., Colonial 12st. 7lb. C. B. 11st. 7 lbs., Arabs 10st. Previous winners 7 lbs. extra. Distance ¾ mile. Entrance Rs. 10 with Rs. 120 from the fund.

Major Staveley's	c a h Warrior	Mr Sircar	1
Capt Carri's	g a h Fakeer	Mr Eagar	2
Major Lewes'	c a h Romulus	Mr Blanshard	3
Mr Hogg's	b a h Brigand	Capt Brough	0
Mr Howard's	g c b g Tadworth	Owner	0

Brigand bounding up deerlike before being marshalled, looked as if he were going to have it all his own way ; but his star was evidently not in the ascendant. Starting, he proved a very different horse. The run home was a struggle between Fakeer and Warrior ; the latter gained first place by a neck. Time—1 min. 29 sec.

The Lilliputians now turn out to compete for the fourth or "Pony Race. For all C. B. Ponies, 13-2 and under. 13-2 to carry 11st. 2 lbs. allowed for every ¼ inch under. Distance ½ mile. Entrance Rs. 5. Rs. 100 added from the fund. Winners once 7 lbs., twice 10 lbs., oftener 1 stone.

Capt Wyndham's	g p Barrabas	Owner	1
Mr Blanshard's	g p Joongshai	Owner	2
Capt Simpson's	g p Magnet	Capt Brough	3
Capt Wyndham's	g p Verdameter	Mr Eagar	0
Do.	b p Baital	Mr Marling	0
Capt Carri's	b p The Leg	Mr Sircar	0

Their little spirits, if anything, were above those of the big ones who preceded them. Curvetting and prancing, they are with some little difficulty sent off. Wyndham, who had decidedly chosen the best of his three for himself, took the lead and kept it throughout. Time—1 min. 37 sec.

SECOND DAY, SATURDAY, 8TH SEPTEMBER.

WE give below an account of the second meet of Saturday, the 8th. The first was the

"Flying Stakes." For all Arabs and C.B. Arabs to carry 10st. 7 lbs. C. B. 11st 7 lbs. Previous winners 7 lbs. extra. Entrance Rs. 10. Rs. 100 added from the Fund. ½ mile.

Capt Carri's	g a h Fakeer	Mr Eagar	1
Mr Howard's	g a g Tadworth	Owner	2
Mr Constable's	g a h Amateur	Mr Marling	3
Mr Ford's	c h Red Gauntlet	Owner	0
Capt Lucas'	c a h Skirmisher	Owner	0

Before the flag dropped the impatient ones rushed off. Amateur pacing nearly quarter of a mile before returning to order. They were brought to again, and sent off not so well together perhaps as a half mile only demanded. The three greys were well to the front to the quarter mile when it was evident the race was between Tadworth and Fakeer. The latter finished off neatly. Tadworth an excellent second. Time not taken.

The second race was for

"The Kurrachee Cup." For all horses. Weight for age and class raised 3st. Winners once 7 lbs. extra, twice 10 lbs., 3 times and oftener 1st. Horses that have never won allowed 5 lbs. Round the Course. Entrance the same as for "Derby" with Rs. 300 added from the Fund.

Major Lewes'	g a g Ivanhoe	Toujour Pret	1
Do	g a h Saum	Captain Lucas	2
Mr Greathead's	g a g The Pope	Owner	0
Mr Hogg's	b a h Brigand	Capt Brough	0
Mr Foxton's	b w g Carpos	Major Humfrey	0
Mr Monteith's	b w g Dictator	Mr Eagar	0

This event bore the appearance at first of being a most exciting one with such horses as Romulus, Fakeer, Ivanhoe, Saum and the Pope. The first two, however, were scratched, and the contest left to the remainder. Brigand having distinguished himself on the wrong side the first day, and Carpos and Dictator with their 13-4 appearing rather of other days, were at once held of no account. The running began well. Brigand and Saum together for the first half mile, Ivanhoe crept up here and paced off wonderfully, Saum following seemingly in distress. At the turn home, however, the game old horse showed up well again, but too late to check the domineering propensities of the colt. Time—2m. 53s.

The third race was

"The Scurry." For all ponies 13 hands and under, 13 hands to carry 10st. 7 lbs., 2 lbs. allowed for every ¼ inch under. Previous winners 7 lbs., extra. Distance ¼ mile. Entrance Rs. 5 with Rs. 60 added.

Capt Carri's	b p The Leg	Mr Eagar	1
Capt Wyndham's	b p Baital	Mr Marling	2
Capt Brough's	b p Massey	Owner	3
Mr Blanshard's	b p Viper	Sir W Young	0
Mr Marling's	g p Snowdrop	Capt Wyndham	0

This was struggle home between all save Viper. The Leg winning. Time—1m 1½ sec.

The fourth race was

"The Give and Take." For all horses, weights for age and inches raised 2st. Previous winners, once 5 lbs., twice and oftener 10 lbs. extra. One mile. Entrance Rs. 20, with Rs. 150 from the fund.

Capt Carri's	g a h Fakeer	Mr Eagar	1
Dick-Cunyngham's	g a g Centaur	Capt Wyndham.	1
Mr Ford's	c a p Cavalier	Mr Sircar	2

Centaur showed up altogether shaky, dispelling the hopes entertained of his performance. He ran, however, contrary to expectation a dead heat with Fakeer, Stakes divided. Time—2m 7sec.

—*Beacon.*

DEPARTURE OF SIR WILLIAM MEREWETHER.

SIR WILLIAM MEREWETHER, K.C.S.I., Commissioner in Sind, leaves Kurrachee to-day, Sept. 11. He will proceed on the s. s. Amberwitch, Commander Stiffe, which will then proceed to sea at about 5.30 p. m. It is proposed to engage a special train to take the friends of Sir William Merewether to Keamaree this afternoon, and to bring them back. At Keamaree there will be a steam barge to take the ladies and gentlemen to the steamer, where they will bid Sir William good-bye. There can be no doubt that the departure of Sir William Merewether is a matter of keen regret to a large number of the residents in Kurrachee, and he himself leaves the province of Sind, which he has assiduously administered for nine years, with sincere feelings of regret. We heartily wish him farewell, and a safe voyage home.—*Beacon.*

AT the farewell dinner on Saturday last, given to Sir William Merewether by the Sind Club, about 130 gentlemen sat down to dinner. The health of the Commissioner was proposed by Colonel Lambert who was in the chair. Sir William in reply spoke of the great assistance he had received in Sind from all Government officers ; he dilated on the excellence of the Mulleer water, and concluded by referring with deep feelings to his regret on leaving Sind and his friends.—*Id.*

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

POONA, SEPT. 14.

The Legislative Council met to-day at Gunesh Khind, when a short Bill amending the Ferries Act passed its first reading. The principal provisions under the present Act affecting ferries, apply also to bridges. The Municipal Act was introduced, and read a first time, and then referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make its report by the 1st November.

THE SAHIBGUNGE SHOOTING CASE.

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 14.

Mr. Heenan, the young Engineer who shot a native at Sahibgunge, has been found guilty at the Calcutta Criminal Sessions, and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment.

THE LEGAL REMEMBRANCER OF CALCUTTA.

Mr. Bell, the Legal Remembrancer, High Court, Calcutta, has sent in his papers to retire from the Civil Service, with the intention of practising at the local bar. Mr. O'Kinealy succeeds him.

COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR.

The steamer Vixen, outward bound, yesterday collided with the steamer Duke of Buccleugh while coming up. Both vessels are seriously injured. The Vixen returned to Calcutta.

ILLNESS OF SIR JOHN STRACHEY.

Sir John Strachey has been seriously ill for some weeks, and Mr. Edwin Johnson has been in charge of the Finance Department.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

GENERAL ASSAULT OF PLEVNA.

LONDON, SEPT. 13.

A Russian official despatch, dated 12th instant, has been received from the Headquarters of the Russian Army in Bulgaria, which have now been established at Poredin, which states that on the 11th instant at 3 p.m. a general assault was made on the Turkish positions before Plevna, which was followed by desperate fighting on both sides until evening set in, when the Russians had captured three redoubts along the southern front and a great redoubt at Grivitza. The Russians state their losses to have been two Generals killed and one wounded, besides 5,000 men wounded; the number of men killed is not yet known. The Turkish losses are not given in the despatch. At daybreak on the 12th inst. the Russian troops occupied the positions conquered the day before, and a heavy cannonade was going on.

THE MANSION HOUSE FAMINE FUND.

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

The Mansion House fund for the relief of the Famine in Southern India has now reached the sum of £150,000.

THE GREAT TURF FRAUDS.

Chief Inspector Clarke, of Scotland Yard, has been arrested for complicity in the turf frauds in connection with which the detectives Druscovich, Meiklejohn, and Palmer are now on their trial.

SPEECH BY MR. JOHN BRIGHT.

At the opening of the new Town Hall at Birmingham yesterday, Mr. John Bright, in speaking of the Indian famine, urged the Government of India to look beyond the military necessities of the country, and devote their chief expenditure to canals and irrigation as the sole means of preventing a recurrence of the present distress.

DISASTROUS COLLISION IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.

A collision took place yesterday between the emigrant ship Avalanche, outward bound to Wellington (New Zealand), and the American ship Forest, near Portland. The Avalanche sank with all hands and 95 of her passengers; 13 of the crew of the Forest were also drowned.

MOVEMENTS OF MEHEMET PASHA.

According to unofficial Turkish accounts, Mehemet Pasha with his force was on the 12th instant marching against the Russian positions on the River Jantra, and the Russians were falling back.

REPORTED CROSSING OF THE BALKANS BY SULEIMAN PASHA.

It is reported that Suleiman Pasha has crossed the Balkans, and has occupied a village ten miles to the south of Gabrova.

DEFEAT OF THE MONTENEGRINS.

A Turkish official despatch states, that on the 9th instant Hafiz Pasha repulsed a violent attack made by the Montenegrins on the Turkish positions, and that the Montenegrins lost heavily.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

SUEZ, SEP. 14.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer Arcot, homeward bound from Bombay, left here to-day.

LONDON, SEPT 13 AFT

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed strong and prices were advancing. Surats strong and prices were advancing.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollers	5 1-16
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
Exchange on India 60 days' sight	1.8¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80½
4½ per cent. do.	81¾
5½ per cent. do.	88¾
3 per cent. Consols for account	95¼
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	106¼
Bar Silver	54¼

The Bank of England Returns for the Week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£10,900,000	Inc £100,000
Bills Discounted	£19,900,000	Inc £300,000
Bullion	£24,500,000	Dec £400,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 42⅝ per cent.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

Latest Messages received up to 8 p.m. yesterday:—

	Greenwich Time.	Average Time in Transit. H. M.
FROM UNITED KINGDOM—		
Via Teheran (perfect)	14th— 5 0 a.m.	1 35
„ Turkey (do.)	nil.	nil.
„ Suez (do.)	14th— 2 30 p.m.	0 46
FROM CONTINENT OF EUROPE—		
Via Teheran (perfect)	nil.	nil.
„ Turkey (do.)	13th— 4 40 p.m.	13 44
„ Suez (do.)	14th— 9 0 a.m.	1 10
FROM AMERICA—		
Via Teheran (perfect)	nil.	nil.
„ Turkey (do.)	do.	do.
„ Suez (do.)	do.	do.
FROM CHINA—		
Via Amoor Nagasaki Wladiwostock cable interrupted		
„ Singapore (perfect)	14th— 1 37 p.m.	3 2
FROM AUSTRALIA—		
Via Singapore	nil.	nil.

INDIAN BRANCH.

	Max. Hrs.	Max. Mts.	Min. Hrs.	Min. Mts.
From Calcutta	1	18	0	3
„ Galle	14	36	9	29
„ Kurrachee	1	7	0	2
„ Madras	3	50	0	4

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 14TH 2-42 P.M.

French mail steamer Irrawaddy, from China, arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.—SEPT. 14.

(Madras Time.)

CANNANORE, 5-50 P.M.—Weather fair, wind N. W., ther. max. 85, min. 79, W. B. 74, bar. 30·03.

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind W. S. W. 3, ther. 80, bar. 30·1.

MANGALORE, 7-25 P.M.—Weather fair, wind N. E., N.W.

TUTICORIN, 3 P.M.—Weather fair, wind S.E., ther. 86, bar. 30·0.

VENGORLA, 5-5 P.M.—Weather clear, wind N. W. light, ther. 86. Fall of rain 18 cents.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 8 15-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. at 3 months' sight	1s. 9 1-16d.	„
Do. „ 6 „ „	1s. 9¼d.	„
Credits „ 3 „ „	1s. 9¼d.	„
Do. „ 6 „ „	1s. 9d. to 7-16d.	„
Documents „ 3 „ „	1s. 9d. to 5-16d.	„

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	COLABA. In. cts.	FORT. In. cts.	BYCULLA. In. cts.
Friday, Sept. 14, up to 6 a.m.	0 4	0 1	0 0
Previously registered	59 36	49 1	57 99
Total up to date	59 40	49 2	57 99
Fall up to 14th Sept. 1876	46 58	48 91	54 50

AFTER the Viceroy has left Poona, it is understood that the Governor intends to visit Ahmednuggur, and possibly to go on as far as Munmar by road, returning to Poona by rail through Nassick and Callian.

THE ball given by the staff of H. E. the Governor in the Council Hall, Poona, last Wednesday evening, is the chief event, so far, of the Poona season. The arrangements were admirable, and the guests appeared to enjoy themselves thoroughly. The ball room was tastefully adorned with hanging baskets of choice flowers and ferns from Gunnesh Khind. The only deficiency noticed was, that even the numerous chandeliers failed to light up sufficiently the "vast profound" of the lofty Council Hall. There was light enough where the dancers were, but lookers on in the gallery, that runs round the room about half way up, had the light all below them and darkness above.

IT was expected that the Amberwitch, with Sir William Merewether on board, would have arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Kurrachee, which port she left on the 11th. On Sir William's arrival he will proceed at once to Gunnesh Khind, on a visit to His Excellency the Governor, and will return to Bombay in time to go home by the Mail of the 21st inst.

FROM Secunderabad we learn that Captain Cunningham, R. E., has been appointed to assume charge temporarily of the Secunderabad Division P. W. D., vice Lieut. Fox, R. E., proceeded on medical certificate to Europe. Major Swetenham, R. E., Executive Engineer T. C. Division, is to officiate as assistant to the Superintending Engineer and Assistant Secretary to the Resident in the P. W. D. in addition to his own duties. Messrs. Watts and Jarmin, Assistant Engineers, Berar, are undergoing an examination at Bolarum for a higher grade; the former is from Cooper's Hill and the other from Roorkee. Very heavy showers of rain have fallen and prospects are more cheerful. The Nizam's State Railway has been made over to the G. I. P. Railway Company. Mr. Dangerfield, Executive Engineer and Manager, proceeds shortly to Munmar.

IN the Central Yerrowda Jail at Poona there is an electro-plating shop, with a sale-room and a show room attached to it, the articles exhibited in which are the works of the convicts. Silver is given in small quantities from time to time for use in the shop; and it is made over to the convict in charge, to be accounted for by him to the Deputy Jailor, who has the management of the business of the shop under his immediate orders. On the 19th July last, the Deputy Jailor, John Amelius Boardman, got from Downing, the chief workman, 12 tolas of silver out of the balance in the electro-plating shop, and another 4 tolas on the 24th idem, for the purpose, as he alleged, of having some good things made out of it by a goldsmith outside the jail. On the second occasion Boardman sent a note to Downing couched in terms of familiarity which was contrary to jail rules—asking the latter to tear up the note. The Deputy Jailor sent the jail havildar to Poona with a piece of silver which was sold for Rs. 12, and this amount was handed by the havildar to Mrs. Boardman. The matter came to the notice of Mr. Taylor, the Jailor, and a prosecution was instituted against the Deputy Jailor on charges of dishonest misappropriation and of criminal breach of trust as a public servant. Boardman, the Deputy Jailor, was committed by Dr. Fraser to the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, at which he was tried before Sir Charles Sargeant and a common jury on Thursday and yesterday. After a long and patient enquiry, the jury found prisoner guilty on all charges regard to the 12 tolas of silver. His Lordship with reserved sentence until this morning.

THE Military Branch, amongst others of the Public Works Department, is being rapidly thinned to send men to the famine. In the Lucknow division of superintendence, which includes Lucknow, Allahabad, Fyzabad, Dinapore, Patchmarree, and Saugor, every executive engineer available is ordered to hold himself in readiness for a sudden departure to Madras.

WE have recently had an exceedingly interesting discussion upon the arboriculture of this Presidency. Here is a question which some of our district friends may be able to answer. It is agitating some good folks up-country. Is jowar poisonous and fatal to cattle? Jowar is an article of food which is largely employed throughout India. We observe that a Tirhoot planter of ten years' experience distinctly says that jowar is poisonous in every season until it has grown to a certain height, and until it has got the three or four knots that are forming in the stalk.

THE *Indian Mirror* is evidently annoyed because the people of Poona are trying to enjoy themselves while they may. It says:—"While Poona is being afflicted by a famine, the Bombay Governor's Staff have issued invitations for a dance at the Council Hall, Poona, on the 12th instant. The Club Ball is fixed for the 19th, and there is some talk of a ball to be given by the Civilians. Besides, there are several dances to be given by regiments of the garrison. This is a strange world we live in." What would the *Indian Mirror*, the organ of the Brahmoes, have the people of Poona do? Would it have them shave their heads and sit down in sackcloth and ashes? We presume that private individuals can enjoy themselves if they please, for they it is who have to pay for their fun; and as for the Governor of Bombay discharging his ordinary social obligations, it will be time enough to shudder sanctimoniously at his conduct when it is proved that he has in any way neglected his duties to the famine-stricken in his Presidency. We wonder if the Brahmoes, remembering that "it is a strange world we live in," are all weeping over the afflictions of their brethren in Madras and cutting down their supplies of curry and rice.

WE learn that the general character of the daily weather reports from all India remains unaltered, and that therefore only weekly official reports will be furnished henceforth, unless any remarkable change takes place.

THE interim report from Mysore, dated September 8, is hopeful. It is as follows:—"Heavy showers have fallen since the 2nd instant, and though the rainfall has been slight at Mysore, it has been more abundant at Bangalore and in the Districts to the north and north-west of it. The prospects of the season have been materially improved."

REFERRING to the visit of His Grace the Governor to the relief camp at Metapolliam, the *Neilgherry Courier* says that it so happened that seven natives had died in the camp the day of His Grace's visit. The corpses of three of these the Duke saw. "Accidents will happen in the best regulated relief camps," and at Mettapolliam it so happened that His Grace desired to test the weight of the boiled rice ration served out to the people. The first ration was something like four ounces less than the authorized pound, and all the other rations tested were more or less under weight. There was consternation depicted in the face of some of the officials at this untoward result, and many were the awkward attempts at excuses. Perhaps some one will be made to smart for this yet.

THERE seems now to be little doubt that the crops in Oudh have failed. A writer in Agra says:—"We confess that Oudh—in ordinary times the granary of the N. W. P.—seems to be in a worse plight than any other part of the country. The failure of the rains seems to have been more complete in that province than anywhere else, there are no irrigation canals to supply the want of moisture, while the peasantry are so steeped in poverty as to be quite incapable of tiding over a disaster of any sort. Under these circumstances the folly which forbade the construction of the Sardah Canal ought to strike the least intelligent of Talookdars, while the loss of rents which the present drought will occasion them ought to be a useful lesson for those gentlemen who are fond of getting up a spurious agitation against measures that cannot but benefit themselves, while they enrich the bulk of the community."

THE *Englishman*, in the following remarks, takes a singularly clear and just view of the necessity of conserving public funds in dealing with famines:—"We foresee, or believe we foresee, that if, famine after famine, the policy pursued by Lord Northbrook in 1873-74 be repeated, the result must, sooner or later, be the irremediable bankruptcy of the Government of India; and we foresee, or believe we foresee, that the suffering and loss of life which would result from such bankruptcy would be greater, beyond all comparison, than those likely to arise from the adoption of a famine policy in which sentiment should be tempered with prudence. Lord Northbrook, as we said on Monday, thought that, in dealing with famine, the point to be considered was not the expense, but success. We insist that, in considering what is success, we must take the future, as well as the immediate present, into consideration. We should consider it disastrous failure if, owing to our having formed an exaggerated notion of what was success, we incapacitated ourselves once and for ever from doing battle with future famines. The ideal of success which Lord Northbrook set before himself, or which he allowed the English public to set before him, was that no single human being should be allowed to die, who could by any amount of pecuniary sacrifice be saved. We say that this is a measure of success which cannot justly be expected, and which, if it is attainable at all, can only be attained at the cost of enormous waste. But waste of what? say our opponents;—waste of money, any amount of which is infinitely less precious than even a single human life. Now surely this is to ignore a fact which we cannot ignore,—the fact that money is life. It is a grievous misrepresentation to say that when we counsel a prudent and humane economy,—an economy, that is, which seeks to harmonise present with prospective necessities,—we are setting worthless money against precious life. We, on the contrary, believe ourselves to be setting life against life; and that not in equal quantities, but many lives against few lives. We believe that reckless waste of money now means a reckless sacrifice of life-saving power in the future."

THE Indus, the low condition of which has been causing some anxiety in Sind, appears now to be determined to give the grumblers something to growl at in earnest. It appears to delight in being extreme or nothing; it prefers no middle course; hence the latest accounts from its upper reaches represent it as tearing over its banks, flooding the country, and destroying property and people in its usual reckless fashion. A correspondent sends the following brief sketch of its recent conduct, or that of some one of its contributories, to the *Civil and Military Gazette*:—"There has been heavy rain in the Mooltan District; the fall being continuous for about twenty-four hours and greater than has been experienced for many years past. The whole country is under water; and the loss of life and property is very considerable. Whole villages have been swept away in the flood, large numbers of cattle drowned, and in many places the people have been driven to take shelter on the Railway embankments. The Indus Valley Railway line has suffered much, and been completely wrecked in a few places, where the rush of water was exceptionally strong. Traffic has therefore been temporarily suspended until the damage can be repaired. In the station of Mooltan itself, the houses have been much injured. No estimate can yet be formed of the destruction of life and property in the district."

SIR FREDERICK HAINES has notified his intention of continuing the prizes for rifle competition by regiments of British and native cavalry and infantry, and batteries of Royal Artillery in the Bengal Presidency, during the season 1877-78. The conditions have been published in General Orders.

THE sudden death of H. H. the Rajah of Kapurthalla is announced. The event took place at Dhurmsala, on the evening of the 5th instant. The body was taken to Kapurthalla for the funeral obsequies. This Rajah was, according to all accounts, never likely to set the Punjab on fire by an extraordinary display either of virtue or intelligence. Like so many of the Sikh Chiefs, Kapurthalla was addicted to drink not wisely but too well. In his case, he literally "put an enemy in his mouth to steal away his brains," for he was out of his mind for several years before his death. The succeeding Rajah is a child about four or five years of age. Should anything happen to him the throne would go to the late Rajah's brother, Konwur Hernam Sing (a Christian), who is at present superintending the Kapurthalla estates in Oudh.

IT is reported from Suez that the French war vessel Correze, bound from Saigon to Suez, passed Aden with cholera on board. Fifty of her crew had died, and 130 were sick. The Egyptian sanitary board had taken every precaution to prevent the spread of the epidemic.

WE are not among the admirers of the masterly inactivity policy pursued on our North-West Frontier, and we certainly think the Pathans and Afreedees should be properly thrashed when their bad conduct deserves such punishment. "Spare the bullet and spoil the Afreedee" is a very good maxim for the situation. We notice that the *Civil and Military Gazette* is very bitter about the policy of the Government of India, and filled with black forebodings as to what that conduct may bring forth. No Cassandra in the Punjab could tell a much more alarming tale than this:—"While we write, there is not a Pathan village, from Chilas to Bunnoo, that is not seething with excitement, at the prospects of a war, of the chance of plunder and the hope of cutting throats. These reckless and turbulent mountaineers are steeped in the profound conviction, that we cannot reach them, and that we are afraid to try to do so. This may be an unpalatable truth to Frontier officials, but it is nevertheless one that not an Afreedee either within our territories or without them, will scruple to avow to any questioner." Our contemporary then alludes to the dreadful consequences which would follow if the frontier tribes (numbering 170,000 or thereabouts) were all to get Snider rifles and were all to amalgamate against the British power. Fortunately these hypotheses seem to us at present of very remote fulfilment; but this is by no means the case with our contemporary, which concludes its article as follows:—"It is not a question of foresight, it is one of present vision. The clouds are high in the zenith, the thunder is ceaseless in the air, and the surf is visible in the offing. Must we wait till the storm absolutely breaks, before we stir a hand to prepare for it?" All this sounds tragical, and we can only trust, for the sake of the Government of India's frontier policy, that facts are not so strong as our contemporary's rhetoric.

LADY LYTTON is the subject of the last portrait published by the *Whitehall Review* in continuation of its series, "Leaders of Society." The portrait is a very good one. The background is occupied by a small forest of minarets and cupolas—the local colouring necessary to suggest Lady Lytton's present *habitat*. A notice accompanying the picture says:—"When Lady Lytton left England or Lisbon, to which capital her poet-husband had gone as H. B. M.'s Minister, London society was for once unanimous in affirming that it had lost one of its recognised favourites. The Villiers's (of whom Lady Lytton is one) have always been famous for their *esprit*, and the lady whose husband holds the Viceroyship of India is certainly no exception to the rule. Lady Lytton is the second daughter (Edith) of the Hon. Edward Villiers. She married, in October, 1864, Edward Robert, the second Lord Lytton, and only son of the brilliant novelist: who, after acting for some time as British Minister at Lisbon, was appointed Viceroy and Governor-General of India in 1876. There have been six children issue of the marriage. The third child (a son and heir) was born at Simla a year ago. Diplomatic honours too frequently carry with them the woes of expatriation; but Lady Lytton may console herself for her enforced absence from England by the reflection that when, in due course, she returns home she will be welcomed back as heartily as she herself could desire."

THE *Statesman* is still objecting to the "cursing" of which he has been the object lately at the hands of his priestly opponents at Calcutta; but as he professes to treat with contempt all their diabolical fulminations against him, he might moderate his indignation and temper his own language in reply, otherwise the unpleasant suspicion may arise that he secretly believes in the power of these priests to move the "arch-enemy of mankind" to do what they so coolly threaten—viz., to consign him "to the blackness of darkness *for ever*." Cursing one's fellow-creatures is a little out of date now, and to say the least it is not polite. The editor of the *Statesman* calls if "vulgar swearing," but thinks his own language at times somewhat pungent:—"Were it worth while to do so, we would undertake to cull a string of quotations from the *Indo-European Correspondence* and the letters in its columns in the last six months, that would show very clearly the difference there is between legitimately strong language and mere bellowing fanaticism. We are not concerned, however, to justify every expression that may slip from our pen, in the warfare of daily journalism. We have no doubt that we sometimes express ourselves too strongly, and we regret it sincerely, because we know well that emphasis of this order only weakens the cause it would serve. But to justify such fanaticism as Mr. Multhaup contrived to crowd into a column of the *Correspondence* a week ago, on the ground that many objectionable expressions may be culled by a search in our own editorial and correspondence columns in the last six months, is both disingenuous and childish, as the *Correspondence* must itself know well. It is a bad habit of Romish controversialists to curse their opponents, as the *Correspondence* did ourselves, at the very outset of this quarrel sending us at once "to the blackness of darkness for ever;" and this attempt to justify the practice by searching for objectionable expressions in the columns of the *Statesman* is ridiculous. It would be better quietly to drop a fanatical practice that is mere vulgar swearing, and has no more real meaning."

MADAME ADELINA PATTI has begun proceedings for the annulment of her marriage with the Marquis de Caux. She contends that the marriage is null and void, both according to the French and English law, on the ground that the priest who performed the ceremony at Clapham had no special authorisation or delegation from the archbishop.

CONVINCED, as we are, says the *Englishman*, that if the vernacular press is to be purged of disloyalty by any means short of extinction, it will only be through the discovery that the native public themselves condemn it, and that nothing we may say is likely to have much influence in this direction, we are glad to find the *Hindoo Patriot* joining with us in our censure of the late article in the *Bharat Mihir*.

"In justice to the *Englishman*," says our contemporary, "we desire to state that having referred to the article of the *Bharat Mihir*, to which our contemporary drew attention the other day, we find that it is bad—positively bad—and that it admits of no palliation. We record this with great sorrow, for the paper, if we are informed aright, is conducted by some graduates of the University. If well-educated men produce such stuff, what can we expect from half-educated scribblers, who disfigure the columns of the vernacular press? We cannot conceive what object can this class of writers have in crying down British rule. Surely they cannot, in the heart of their hearts, believe that the country would gain, if the English were to leave it to-morrow! Chaos and confusion would come again, and the Bengalis would be the first to suffer. Where would, then, be their freedom of speech? We have certainly our grievances, and what people under any Government have not their grievances, but the best way to obtain redress is to represent them in a temperate, fair and respectful language, and not to threaten overt acts of violence. Loyalty to the Crown and Justice for the People ought to be the motto of every native paper."

BOMBAY.

SERVICE FOR CHILDREN.—The Revd. J. F. Row will (D.V.) preach the quarterly sermon to the children attending the Fort Methodist Sunday School, Dean Lane, to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock. The parents, and also children, not members of the school, are cordially invited.

A COLLECTION on behalf of the famine-stricken will be made in St. Andrew's Church, Fort, to-morrow, at both services.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART., at a meeting of the members of the Parsee Benevolent Institution, held on Thursday last, was unanimously elected President of the said institution in the room of his deceased father.

RAO BAHADOOR GOPAL HURRY DESHMOOKH, Joint Judge and Sessions Judge of Tannah, will deliver a public lecture in connection with the Bombay Arya Sumaj on the "Poverty of India," at 4 p. m. precisely to-morrow, Sunday, behind the house of the late Hon. Juggonnath Sunkerset, in Girgaum. The public is requested to attend.

THEFT.—Caetan DeSilva was brought up on remand and charged yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, with theft of the property of Lieut. Col. W. G. Baker, consisting of gold studs, links, eye-glass, silk cord, &c., of the value of Rs. 50. The prisoner was further remanded to jail to the 28th instant, and the case postponed for hearing to that date.

MR. DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, Second Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, proceeds to-day to Poona on six weeks' privilege leave. It is probable that Mr. Patrick Ryan may be appointed acting Third Magistrate in lieu of Mr. Nana Morojee, nominated to act as Second Magistrate, but up to yesterday evening Mr. Ryan's appointment had not been made.

PRESSURE ON THE RAILWAY OFFICIALS.—Mr. H. Conder, General Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway, passed through Poona for Raichore on Tuesday last. He came in the morning and left by the mail train. The immense traffic on the line is causing great trouble and anxiety to the railway officials. The Assistant and District Engineers are very seldom off the line, and the traffic authorities have their hands more than full.

DEPUTATION TO THE GOVERNOR.—In pursuance of a resolution passed at the public meeting held a few days ago in the Town Hall, to protest against constructing the Ajmere Railway on a narrow gauge, a deputation from the inhabitants of Bombay will wait upon His Excellency the Governor at noon to-day at Gunnesh Khind. A number of gentlemen yesterday left Bombay for Poona for this purpose, amongst these were Messrs. Bryce, C. H. B. Forbes, F. Mathew, Raghunath Narayen Khote, Bickerdike, Marshall, Baker, Baumbach, and J. Gordon.

THE LONDON BANK CASE AGAINST MEER GOOLAM BABA KHAN.—At the rising of the Criminal Sessions at 6 p.m. yesterday, Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin on behalf of the Bank, referred to the order *nisi* issued by Sir Charles Sargent on the preceding day (requiring the Bank to give security for restitution of the defendant's property about to be attached), and remarked that the Court's attention had not been drawn to certain provisions of Act 23 of 1861. The Judge said he could not then hear Mr. Starling, as he had already heard one party *ex parte* and did not wish to hear another; and that it would be better to give notice to the other party and bring the matter on at once. Mr. Starling said the effect of the interim order had been that the Bank was unable to execute the decree; and that, meanwhile, the defendant was making away with his property at Surat. His Lordship said that notice should be given to the other party, and he would hear the matter this (Saturday) afternoon.

INDUS VALLEY RAILWAY.—The biggest bridge on the Indus Valley Railway between Sukkur and Kotree—the Sann viaduct—was formally opened for traffic on Saturday, Sept. 1, by the Superintending Engineer Lower Sind District, Mr. Lambert, in the presence of Mr. H. C. Graham, Executive Engineer, his assistants, and a motley concourse of workpeople, with their wives and sweethearts. The Sann bridge consists of twenty-three spans of 40 feet plate girders resting on five feet brick masonry piers founded on sandstone rock dipping from the surface at the north to about 25 feet below bed of stream at the south end. The bridge is massive (containing over 90,000 cubic feet of masonry) but not imposing, being, like most minor bridges on State Railways, without much pretence to architectural beauty. The masonry was built about a year ago under the immediate supervision of Mr. W. Wiseman, Assistant Engineer, but the iron work was only recently put up by Messrs. McKenzie, Cosser & Co., of Kurrachee. Retrenchment being the order of the day, this important structure had to be declared open without the usual "sumptuous repast;" and all returned home hotter but not merrier men.—*Beacon.*

BOMBAY FAMINE RELIEF "ANNA FUND."

Treasurers—Capt. Oldham, R. E.; W. E. Gordon, Esq. Secretary—Mr. William Boyd.

THE following amounts, on account of the above Fund, have been received up to date:—

List No.			Rs.	a.	p.
	Amount previously acknowledged	Rs.	970	4	6
13 & 93	Miss Minnie Killen	„	219	0	0
9	Education Society's Press, Byculla	„	22	3	0
17	G. I. P. Railway Engineer's Office	„	29	8	0
102	Rev. C. F. H. Johnston, from troops at Colaba	„	21	8	0
8a	Gun Carriage Factory (2nd contribution)	„	22	14	0
98	Byculla Iron Works	„	33	14	0
141	Ex. Engineer's Office, Municipality	„	60	0	0
54	J. Crisp	„	21	0	0
51	J. Brown (2nd contribution)	„	10	0	0
	Mrs. Sedgwick (per Rev. T. K. W.)	„	20	0	0
114	S. Meyer (2nd contribution)	„	31	1	6
53	E. L. Gordon	„	6	1	3
	A Mackenzie, Poona	„	90	0	0
	Mrs. Devonshire	„	10	0	0
105	John Connon Scottish High School	„	11	12	0
	Total	Rs.	1,579	2	3

PRICES OF GRAIN IN THE BOMBAY MARKET.

LIST of retail and wholesale prices of various kinds of grain prevailing in Bombay yesterday:—

Names.	No. of Pailies ₹ Re.	₹ one Candy in Rs.	Names.	No. of Pailies ₹ Re.	₹ one Candy in Rs.
WHEAT—			RICE—		
Khundwa	2½	45	Jeerasal	2	65
Pisi	2¾	36	Bengal	2½	63
Bunsi	2¾	58	Inferior quality		58
			Patni	2¾	50
GRAM—			OODID—		
Jumbusuri	3	41	Nagpore	3½	37
Ghati	3½	37	Gogari	3	40
Surati		36	Cawnpore	3	31
Kurrachee	3½	33	MUG—		
			Cutchee	2¾	52
BAJREE—			Kurrachee	2¾	46
Mulkapuri	2¾	48	DALS—		
Kurrachee	3	42	Surti Toor dal.	2	60
JOWAREE—			Dry ditto.	2¾	40
Barsi	3½	33	Gram dal	3¼	46
Surati	3½	37			

4 seers make 1 pailie, 17 pailies make 1 phura, and 8 phuras make 1 candy.

MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

LOSS OF THE S. S. CHEOPS.

THE Marine Court appointed by Government to investigate the circumstances connected with the wreck of the steamship Cheops, delivered their judgment yesterday. Mr. W. Webb, the Chairman of the Court, after reviewing the evidence at some length, read as follows:—

The Court is of opinion, that Captain Dryden, after having engaged his steamer to discharge cargo at Vingorla during the south-west monsoon, should have taken more effectual measures to acquire an accurate knowledge of the nature of the coast and of the dangers near the anchorage than he appears to have done. From his not having taken cross-bearings either before striking or while on the rock, or after getting off, it is impossible to fix its position, or say with any certainty how far it was from the coast, or whether it was near to an unknown danger. The navigation seems to have been conducted in a correct and seamanlike manner up to the time when the Parsee Pestonjee came on board, but after that we think that Captain Dryden committed a grave error of judgment when in six fathoms water he kept the ship so close to land for such a length of time, subject to the influence of a ground swell and current, the engines going astern and ahead alternately, without taking cross-bearings to determine the exact position of the vessel. Captain Dryden admits that with the knowledge he now possesses of the anchorage at Vingorla, he would not approach it in the same way.

After the vessel struck, and it was found that the water was gaining rapidly, and that the vessel was settling down by the head, nothing was omitted that could possibly be done. Beaching the vessel was the only expedient left, as she must otherwise have gone down in deep water. All the officers and crew appear to have done their duty, with the exception that greater efforts might have been made to save the ship's papers and valuables before leaving her.

Under all these circumstances the Court consider Captain Dryden was guilty of great carelessness in approaching so near the coast, possessing as he did such a small knowledge of it, and exposed as he was to the influence of a ground swell and probable currents during the south-west monsoon. The Court consider his conduct in this respect to be deserving of grave censure, and he is censured accordingly.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. VENETIA, Captain W. B. Andrews, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez, with the English Mails and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Capt and Mrs Horden, Mr R C Whitwell.

For Brindisi—Mr A M B Lobo, Rev J P Ellwood, Mr Weekes.

DIVINE SERVICE.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

PUBLIC SERVICE will be held at the following places during the coming week:—

Falkland Road Hall, Byculla; No 2, Dean Lane, Fort; and Mazagon, on Sunday, 11 a.m. and 6 p.m; Monday, 7-30 p. m. Thursday, 7-30 p.m. All persons are cordially invited.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

[CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.]

SUNDAY, 16TH SEPTEMBER 1877.

Morning Service at 11 o'clock. Psalm 84, Tune Kilmarnock, No. 114. Hymn 31, Tune Harts, No. 271. Hymn 84, Tune Grafenberg, No. 99.

Evening Service at 6 o'clock. Psalm 63, Tune Manchester, No. 120. Hymn 102, Tune Freyberg, No. 335. Anthem, "Enter not into judgment," No. 12. Hymn 147, Tune Matthias, No. 52.

A Collection will be made at both Services on behalf of the famine-stricken.

HARBOUR SERVICE.

THERE will be Service on board H. M.'s Hulk Semiramis every Sunday morning at 11 a.m. Captains, officers and crews are invited to attend.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

FIFTH DAY, FRIDAY, SEPT. 14TH, 1877.

(Before the Hon'ble SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Judge.)

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

John Amelius Boardman, deputy jailer of the Central Yerrowda Jail, was again placed at the bar on charges of criminal breach of trust and criminal breach of trust as a public servant, in respect of 12 tolas of silver which were entrusted to him on the 19th July last, and of 4 tolas which were entrusted to him on the 24th idem., in his capacity as deputy jailer. Mr. Gill, instructed by Mr. Cleveland, acting public prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Inverarity for the prisoner. The trial was continued before the same common jury, and further evidence was called for the prosecution.

After the examination of one or two more witnesses, Mr. Taylor, the jailer of the Yerrowda Jail, was recalled; but some of his answers appeared to be far from satisfactory to his Lordship. He said he knew that Downing made a false statement before the superintendent and the magistrate in respect of the page which had been torn out of the silver-receipt book kept by him; and yet that he (Mr. Taylor) allowed it to pass uncontradicted, because he was not questioned about it. The rest of his answers made an unfavourable impression upon the mind of the learned judge, who said he was surprised to receive them from a man in the position of head jailer. In the cross-examination by Mr. Inverarity of some of the European witnesses, convicts in the jail, it was admitted that Downing tore the page out of the silver-receipt book although he was warned against it by Mr. Taylor and the European convicts. The fact that the page had been torn out and another substituted for it was concealed from the superintendent of the jail. One of the witnesses for the prosecution was Shaik Booden Shaik Emam, a convict in the jail, who glibly repeated in Court the statement he had made before the magistrate. In cross-examination, he admitted, however, that what he had stated was a pack of lies, that he was tutored to tell the story by Mr. Taylor, the jailer, and that he was obliged to do so lest, on his return to the jail, he should be flogged, placed on *congee* diet, and otherwise ill-treated. His Lordship remarked that he could not place the least reliance on such witnesses.

The case for the prosecution having closed, Mr. Inverarity said he had a right to make a speech now and another after calling witnesses for the defence, which he intended to do. With the view to save time, he proposed to address the jury after calling evidence.

His Lordship having acceded to the course being taken, the following witnesses were called.

Emily Boardman, wife of the prisoner, said she did not see her husband give 12 tolas of silver to the witness Jalamsing, as stated by the latter. On the 21st July last, she had three ladies and one gentleman at her bungalow, friends from Poona who came to see the jail. She had an ordinary dinner. The visitors inspected the jail and stayed to dinner. Her husband used to give witness all his pay for household expenses.

Shaik Nannoo Shaik Imam, prisoner's butler, said his master never gave Jalamsing 12 tolas of silver or any other quantity of silver to sell. Jalamsing never gave Mrs. Boardman Rs. 12 in witness's presence.

Mr. Inverarity, in addressing the jury for the defence, submitted that taking for granted that all the facts in the case were proved, some of the charges against the prisoner were not proved. The only charge that remained for consideration was that of criminal misappropriation, the charges of criminal breach of trust having, he submitted, fallen through. It was clearly proved that the silver was really issued to the office for the use of the electro-plating shop, and by whomever issued it was made over to the convicts who worked in the shop. Downing had the entire control of the silver in his possessions; and the prisoner simply received the silver to make it over to the persons in the shop. The learned counsel's contention was that, to constitute a criminal breach of trust, there must be an original trust and a breach of it. Here there was no trust as regarded the prisoner, because all the silver was the moment it was received made over to Downing. All the charges of criminal breach of trust must, therefore, fail. The evidence showed that all was not overboard with the prosecution, and that somebody behind the scenes was pulling the strings. The evidence of Shaik Booden showed that he had been, under threats of the lash and *conjee*, tutored by Taylor, the jailer, to tell a story against the prisoner. Shaik Booden had, in stating the truth as he did, everything to lose and nothing to gain; and his evidence must therefore be relied upon. As to the silver-receipt book produced by Downing, it was to be borne in mind that the entries were filled in, and a balance of 16 tolas struck after the prisoner had been dismissed. The entries were not made on the dates they bore; the original pages were taken out and new ones put in their stead. And what was the conduct of Taylor? He concealed the false statements of Downing from the jail superintendent, the magistrate, the Government solicitor, and the counsel for the prosecution: and it was not until Taylor was recalled by the Court that he made the admission that he had all along been aware that Downing's statements were false. These were circumstances, said the learned counsel, to lead to the suspicion that there had been underhand, foul play in the matter of the prosecution; and to afford reason for the inference that more would have been known had other witnesses the courage to speak out the truth. The learned counsel commented at considerable length upon the evidence for the prosecution.

Mr. Gill briefly replied on the whole case, and his Lordship summed up at considerable length. The jury, after a short consultation, returned into Court with a verdict of guilty on all charges with regard to the 12 tolas of silver.

His Lordship reserved sentence, and the Court adjourned at 6 p.m. until to-morrow (Saturday) morning.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

HOME VIEWS OF THE FAMINE.

THE attitude of the English Press is of the deepest importance to those who have to deal practically with the present calamity, and it is well that it should be clearly understood. In the first place, it is clear that, in their present temper, journalists at home will not listen to arguments based on economy. Here is a great and terrible disaster to be met, they say; we must meet it in the meanwhile, and talk about the cost afterwards. Lord Northbrook hit the English view of the case when he said, in the House of Lords, that in famine, as in war, the point to be considered is not the expense, but success. There is much to be said for this view; but it is a view which is peculiarly liable to lead to disastrous extremes, and which in Lord Northbrook's own case, ended in sheer panic. Success is, doubtless, the great end to be considered in war, as in all great enterprises; but there have been wars in which success has been attained by ruinous outlay, and has not been worth what it cost to secure it. We think, moreover, that Parliament would have something to say to a General who, by nervous miscalculations, led the country into a vast needless expenditure. Aphorisms may hit the public feeling at the moment, but they are apt, when calmly analysed afterwards, to recoil on the man who gave them forth in place of arguments based upon the actual facts. One such fact seems for the first time to be realised by the English Press. During the past few weeks, journalists at home have accepted the hard and sorrowful truth that, in a real famine like the present one, extensive loss of life is unavoidable. That loss will occur in spite of the utmost zeal and of the most lively humanity on the part of the Government. There will be a long black list of deaths, not only from diseases incidental to a period of privation, but also from absolute want of food, and from the maladies directly proceeding from it. The conditions of time, space, and numbers, with which the Indian authorities have now to contend, render thousands of deaths inevitable; and the English papers are beginning to realise that the fact of such deaths having taken place does not necessarily afford a ground of indictment against the Government.

The English papers seem, on the whole, to acknowledge that the action of the Government has, on the present occasion, been both prompt and, so far as circumstances permitted, effective. The documents already published show that, from the first, Lord Lytton displayed a keen anxiety, and pressed the attention of the Government of Madras to the subject, at a time when the local Governor deemed it of so little importance as to allow of his going away on a pleasure cruise. So far as the printed correspondence goes, no limit was placed by the Governor General on the expenditure, nor was any application for money by a local Government refused. On the contrary, one despatch after another urged the local Governments to see that their provision was adequate to the wants of their people. The Viceroy in Council gave emphasis to this advice by placing at the special disposal of the local Governments the highest experience and administrative talent which he possessed for famine work. On the one point on which the adequacy of the arrangements has been questioned, the Government of India followed the deliberate opinion of the responsible medical men; but it left the Government of Madras free to adopt a higher scale, if the local authorities found sufficient ground for rejecting the medical opinion thus given.—*Englishman.*

THE CHARM OF NOVELTY.—Whatever may be said of the Charm of Novelty, it is only after a preparation has stood the test of extensive use for a number of years that one can accord to it unlimited confidence. For 70 years Messrs. ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL has been extensively used all over the world, and abundant testimony is forthcoming as to its thorough efficiency in increasing the growth of the hair and producing a beautiful glossy appearance. The genuine Macassar Oil has in the bottle a glass stopper, and on the wrapper the signature A. Rowland & Sons, in red ink. Buy only Rowlands': sold all over the world by chemists, druggists, bazaar and storekeepers. Bombay wholesale and retail Agents, TREACHER & Co. Ld., Byculla and Fort, also at Poonah.

THE SOVEREIGNS FRAUD CASE.

(Before MOULVI ABDUL LATIF, KHAN BAHADUR.)

THE case of Chandra Das Rai *vs.* Ganendranath Banerjee was resumed at 1 p.m. to-day.

Messrs. W. M. Bannerjea and A. M. Bose, barristers-at-law, instructed by Babu Morali Dhar Sen, attorney for the prosecution.

Messrs. Jackson and Trevelyan, barristers-at-law, instructed by Babu Hemchandra Mittra, attorney, and Babu Grish Chandra Banerjea, pleader, appeared for the defence.

Chadra Das Rai's examination continued.—On the evening of the 15th, I went to the shop of the defendant. Narayen Dhurani and others closed the shop, and drove me to my house in a *tikka gari*, and Narayen gave me the keys. He gave me four keys. (Questioned again.—He gave me a bunch of keys.) I had with me when I went to the shop of the defendant four keys belonging to him. Three of these keys I received on the 7th or 8th August; the fourth key I received from my brother, Motilal, on the 13th. Before I received the other key on the same date from my brother, Motilal, I received the three keys from Romanath Bannerjea, the defendant's man. I waited in the defendant's shop from 11½ to 5½ or 6 o'clock in the evening. I did not see the defendant during the time I waited at his shop. Dhurani Dhar Ghose was there. I went to the shop to open the iron chest with the keys I had with me. (Mr. Bannerjee rendered the last reply: "I tried to open the iron chest;" and Mr. Jackson objected, saying that he knew enough of Bengali to understand the answer differently. Mr. Bannerjee put the question again.) I did not do anything to open the iron chest. (Again) I opened the iron chest with the keys. Again I tried to open the chest. I had four keys with me. There were three padlocks and an inner lock to the iron chest which I went to open; but none of the keys did not exactly fit. The other three did fit. One of the padlock keys did not fit. I was unable to open the chest. I locked the padlocks again, and kept all four keys in my possession. Dhurani Dhar Das was present when I opened two padlocks and attempted to open the third. I did not go of my own motion to open the chest, but at the request of another person. (Mr. Jackson objected to a question by prosecutor's counsel as to who it was that requested the witness to open the chest, and his objection was allowed, and recorded.) Besides myself and Dhurani Dhar Das, a servant, who sweeps the shop, was present. I was sitting in the shop the whole day. (Mr. Jackson objected to a question as to the object the witness had in sitting in the shop being put, and the question was asked in another form, but was again objected to by Mr. Jackson, who said it could not interest either himself, or the defendant's counsel, nor anyone else.) I and Motilal and my other brothers live in the same house. I returned home as usual in the evening on the 15th August, and had some conversation with my brother Motilal. When the iron chest was opened in the manner I stated yesterday, there were only the two wooden boxes which I then spoke of, and nothing else in it. After the defendant had locked the chest on the 16th August, the keys were returned to us. The chest which defendant opened in our house, and in my presence, was the same chest which I attempted to open in the defendant's shop on the 15th August. The chest had two padlocks on it when the defendant re-locked it, and he locked the inner lock. He did not lock the third padlock, because, he said, there was great difficulty in re-locking it, and there was no necessity of putting the third lock on. The defendant handed over the keys to me, and, I think, they were made over to Hiralal. I produce this padlock. It is the padlock which defendant did not put on the iron chest. I produce four keys. These keys remained with my brother, Hiralal Rai. When I and the defendant left my house together on the 16th August, Hiralal remained at home. When I left, I did not take any keys with me. (Adding without any question being put: I mean that I had other keys, my shop keys, besides those of the iron safe.) I made over the keys of the defendant's shop which were with me to the defendant, when I got into the *gari* with him. There was another man, Mohendra Nath Rai, who is a son of a cousin of mine, with us. I first went to the defendant's shop at Old China Bazaar. I went straight from my house. Then we went again to the shop that belongs to myself and brothers, in New China Bazaar. There my nephew, Mohendra Nath Rai, alighted from the *gari*. Ganondro and I went to his office in Ezra Street, a room something like an office. We were driving in my *gari*. I got down there, and went up to the room. There the defendant said: "You sit here; I will go and bring money." The defendant left. I remained in the room. I again saw the defendant in half an hour's time on his return to the room. He said a dispute between McKenzie, Lyal & Co. and the Delhi Bank had arisen about his accounts. He said: "I will go and settle that dispute and come back, and bring you the money." (The latter portion was added afterwards, without a question being put.) So saying, he went away, and left me in the room. He never came back again on that day. I waited till about 5½ or 6 o'clock. I think Ramanath Bannerjea came to me. I cannot state positively, because there are 5 or 6 persons in the defendant's employ whom I have seen constantly at my shop; but I am almost sure it was Ramanath Banerjea. I had some conversation with him, in consequence of which I went away to my boitakhana house. When I came back, I saw a letter from the defendant. The whole of the letter appears to be in Ganendra Nath Bannerjea's handwriting, and the signature is his. On seeing this letter, I and my brothers held a consultation over it. After that, Motilal left the house. He came back with Morali Dhar Sen, the attorney. I had a conversation with the attorney. When Morali Dhar Sen came to our house the iron chest was on the ground floor of our boitakhana. When the defendant had opened it in the morning it was in the same place. When they came, we were on the upper floor. We went downstairs, and the iron chest was opened. When it was opened, we found the same two boxes in it. As far as I saw, there was no difference in the appearance of the iron safe when I and my brother and Morali Dhar Sen went to open it, and when the defendant left it had after relocking it in the morning. On Morali Dhar Sen saying something, the boxes were opened. The wooden boxes were fastened with hoop-iron, just as when I saw them in the morning. There was a bag in each box. I saw the contents of the bags. Both contained copper pice. I did not find any sovereigns in those bags. I did not find anything in the chest, or in the boxes, except the two bags of copper pice. The bags of pice were put back into the boxes, and the boxes into the iron chest, which was afterwards locked. I think Hiralal Rai kept the keys. It was about 9¼ or 9½ p.m. when the safe was opened. After the chest was relocked, Morali Dhar Sen went home. I did not see the defendant at my house on the morning of the 17th August, as he had appointed in his letter of the 16th August. I did not again see the defendant. I made endeavours to see him. I did not do anything personally. (Adding without being questioned:—I personally did not go.) On the 18th August, I gave information in this Court, and applied for and obtained a warrant for the defendant's arrest. I next saw the defendant in this Court. Between the time when the defendant left me in his room at Ezra Street on the 16th August, and the time when I saw him in this Court, I did not see the defendant at all. After applying for a warrant in this case, I filed a suit against the defendant in the High Court. After the chest had been locked up in the presence of the Morali Dhar Sen, attorney, it remained in the same place till it was brought into this Court. (Mr. Bannerjee wanted the chest opened at this stage of the proceedings; but Mr. Jackson suggested that the iron chest be opened at the close of the examination of the witnesses for the prosecution, who could all indentify its contents at the same time, as it would be an intolerable nuisance to have the box opened and relocked for every witness in such a crowded Court. (His Worship approved of Mr. Jackson's suggestion.) There have been several money transactions between my firm and the defendant. (Mr. Jackson objected to Mr. Bannerjee going over ground that had already been gone over, and stated the witness had already been examined by his friend Mr. A. M. Bose yesterday on those transactions.) I was always present when money payments were made. Occasionally I used to make payments to the defendant, when my brother Hiralal was sick.

Mr. Jackson wished to reserve the cross-examination of this witness till the close of the case for the prosecution and His Worship acquiesced.

Motilal Rai examined—I know English, but I prefer to speak in Bengali. I am a brother of Chundra Das Rai. I am a younger brother. I have two other brothers. They are younger than myself. We four brothers live together, and form a Hindu family, joint in food, worship, and estate. I am employed in the Bank of Bengal, and am a partner in a business that is carried on by my brothers. I have been employed in the Bank of Bengal since the middle of 1870. I am an assistant to the Dewan there. I receive and despatch money from and to out-stations—the different treasuries in British India. I know defendant well, I became acquainted with him through Babu Radhika Charn in February last. I and my brothers had money dealings with the defendant. Advances were made to him, and he made repayments from time to time. I used to have conversations with him now and again. My brother Chandra Das had dealings with him. I remember that there was a large sum due to us from the defendant. I said to him in the beginning of August: "There is a large balance due to us; you must make arrangements to pay it"—and I demanded the money from him. Defendant said: "It is not convenient for me to make payments to you just now. I have got 5,000 sovereigns, which I have bought, and which I will make over to you." I think this was on the 2nd, 3rd, or 4th of August. He said the sovereign market was low, and he would hold on till it rose, which would be soon and he intended then to pay off the money he owed to our firm. He said: "I have got 5,000 sovereigns in this iron chest, I will make them over to you as security." Nothing else passed, as far as I remember. I do not remember the exact date on which I saw him after this, but I used to see him sometimes at the Bank, and sometimes in our shop at New China Bazaar. I did not see him so often as before the last conversation, and about the 7th or 8th August he gave me three keys belonging to his iron chest. I did not receive the keys personally. On Monday, the 13th August, he gave me a key in the Bank of Bengal. I had had no conversation with the defendant about the key which he handed over to me in the Bank. At the time of handing the key over to me, defendant said: "I have given three keys to Chandra Babu; this is the fourth key." I asked him how it was that he had not on Sunday brought the iron safe containing the 5,000 sovereigns over to our house, as he had arranged. He said that the stand of the iron safe was not ready, and he had had to go to the Alipur Court to attend as a juror and had no leisure, and that he was not very well. I met the defendant on Saturday, the 11th August, at Canning Street. I was passing in a *gari*, and he was passing in another *gari*. I asked him why he had not sent the iron safe over to our house, as he had promised to do. He replied: "To-morrow will be Sunday; I will positively send it to-morrow." I remained in my *gari*; he alighted from his, came up to me, and had this conversation. Before I met him in Canning Street on Saturday, I had a conversation with the defendant about sending the iron chest to our house. It was in the beginning of August, when a large sum of money became due to us by him, and we began to suspect him. I don't remember exactly what passed between him and me about sending the iron safe to our house when this conversation took place. I took the key to the shop in New China Bazar when I came away from the Bank. I gave the key to Chandra Babu. It was on the 13th. I did not see the defendant on the 14th. I did not see him on the 15th. I made endeavours to see him. I went to Barra Bazar to see him. I knew the place where he lived at Barra Bazar. I went there on the afternoon of the 15th. I did not see defendant. I saw his friends. I had some conversation with his friends and his *mates*. It was in the garden. I waited there a long time, and then went away. When I came home, a letter was shown to me. (Produced and put in). Chandra Babu showed it to me. On that night I had some conversation with my brothers. On account of this conversation, I did something. Next morning I went to his shop, opened the shop door, and got the iron safe out, and took it to our house.

Mr. Bannerjee suggested an adjournment, as the examination of this witness could not be completed to-day, and he had arrived at a convenient point to break off at; and, besides, it was haf-past five.

Mr. Jackson, consenting, the case was adjourned to Saturday next.

OXYGEN IS LIFE.—Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne.—Multitudes of people are hopelessly suffering from Debility, Nervous and Liver Complaints, Depression of Spirits, Hypochondria, Timidity, Indigestion, Failure of Hearing, Sight, and Memory, Lassitude, Want of Power, &c., whose cases admit of a permanent cure by the new remedy PHOSPHODYNE (Ozonic Oxygen), which at once allays all irritations and excitement, imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution, and rapidly cures every stage of these hitherto incurable and distressing maladies. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the Globe.

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EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

M. GAMBETTA ON THE SITUATION.

(*Correspondent of the "Standard."*)

PARIS, Aug. 18.

THE speech delivered by M. Gambetta at Lille, which was published by the *République Française*, and occupied no less than seven columns, is the principal topic of discussion. The Radical leader began by giving a minute account of the rise and progress of the *coup d'etat* of May 16. He then turned to what is the most remarkable and promising feature of the present crisis—viz., the legal resistance of the country:—

"The nation (continued M. Gambetta) has remained calm and self-possessed in spite of all provocation. It has been deprived of all the conveniences of political existence. The Government has shut up the clubs and cafes, prohibited meetings, and prevented the circulation of papers. Every possible means has been resorted to to stifle public opinion. I need not enumerate here the long list of excesses of power and the abuses of authority which have been referred to the tribunals. It would be an idle task: but what I wish to point out is the legal resistance shown every where throughout France to the guilty proceedings of the men of the 16th of May. I say it is a remarkable and happy sign to see in face of the provocations we have witnessed of late, that the French democracy have at last adopted the method of legal and judicial resistance to the encroachment of personal power. The manner of protecting and defending one's-self by protecting and defending the public liberties—this public life, which is so happily acclimatised in Switzerland and England, where it is certainly the main cause of the easy and increasing progress of the spirit of liberty—this method, it must be confessed, was almost unknown to us; we have always set it aside or not followed it up with sufficient perseverance; but in the crisis through which we are now passing, thanks to the union of the 363 members of the Left, the spirit of legality has dominated and conducted this immense movement of the nation. Men who are an honour to their profession and the lights of the French bar have not hesitated to unite together and become, as it were, the professors of the public liberties. They thought perhaps they were only doing a work of jurisprudence, but they have done more—they have placed themselves in the first rank as political educators of the French democracy. They have aroused throughout the country the sentiment of duty, as well as the sentiment of the authority of justice."

The speaker then went on to say that it was clear from this attitude of the nation that it would not allow itself to be led astray, or give any occasion for those bandits of the pen who dream of *coups d'etat* to save society behind the bayonet." He said this to the shame of those who were reduced to such expedients, and who had so little respect for themselves and their country as to believe the army capable of siding with illegality against right. "If there be in France a group of men with whom the sentiment of honour and the respect of the law are of first necessity, and who possess them in the highest degree, and who feel that a successful violation of the law would be the end of France, that fraction is the army." M. Gambetta continued:—

"The reflections which the animosity and despotism of the acts of the public administration give rise to would be very sad and discouraging if we did not feel absolutely certain of the powerlessness of our adversaries. In reality, is there anything more afflicting than to see the law tortured and distorted by the very trustees of the public power—to see the people becoming indifferent both to the majesty of the law and the authority of the established Government—to see the legitimate force of public authority weakened daily—to see functionaries turn themselves into electoral agents and become the servants of parties, instead of being the interpreters and guardians of the laws and liberties of the nation? Nothing can be more dangerous or more corrupting than to see the government become the common instrument of the passion and cupidity of parties, thereby, under the cover of the Constitution badly interpreted and disfigured, sowing hatred and rancour, and arousing the spirit of anger and reprisal. On the morrow of the struggle parties find themselves in the presence of passions which injustice has rendered bitter, and a cry is made, with some appearance of reason, for acts of justice which resemble acts of vengeance. This is bad, and bad for everybody. We must banish the word reprisal from political language, and replace it by those of clemency and justice. But it cannot be too often repeated—it belongs to our masters of to-day to measure to what extent they desire to expose themselves to such terrible responsibilities."

M. Gambetta next turned to the approaching elections:—

"But if I contented myself with placing on one side the excesses of power, the provocations, the agitation, and powerlessness of our enemies; and, on the other, our spirit of order, union, and concord, and the certainty of the future which animates the Republican party—if I confined myself to this contrast, I should not be doing enough; I should not be calling your attention to what, in my mind, constitutes the highest characteristic of the political agitation through which we are passing. Universal suffrage, which is about to be consulted, will find itself in presence of the Republican majority whom it chose, and whose mandate has been broken by political combinations. If universal suffrage confines itself to re-electing the 363 representatives it named 16 months ago, without going beyond that, thereby simply repeating its verdict of 1876, the result will of course be very considerable and very decisive: but allow me to say that I believe that it will go further. It would not be enough from many points of view—first of all, because it would not be a sufficiently energetic response to the act of May 16; and, secondly, because it would not give the newly-elected members complete authority to put an end to the policy of oscillation and subterfuge."

M. Gambetta was happy to say that the electors were of his own way of thinking. The news he had received from all parts of the country enabled him to state with almost absolute certainty that not only would all the 363 members in question be re-elected, but that the Republican majority would be increased by at least forty more votes. He then proceeded:—

"One of the demonstrative characteristics of the elections, and one which cannot be too loudly proclaimed, is that the antagonism of former days has ceased. Distrust and prejudice have disappeared, and the *bourgeoisie* and workmen, capital and labour, have joined together. They who held aloof, fearing the Republic have been won by the prudence and union of the Republican party, and they have returned to the veritable traditions of the *bourgeoisie* of 1789 and 1830. The approaching poll will announce this alliance, this fusion. If I did not fear to wound their modesty I might mention the names of these men, who have come over loyally to the Republic. They have felt the danger of the situation, and will not compromise the existence of the nation. They have rallied to the Republic in order that France and the rest of the world may see that there are no longer divisions in our country, that the Republic is made, and that it has sealed the alliance of the *bourgeoisie* and the *proletariat*. I feel convinced that this fusion will guarantee us the victory."

M. Gambetta next dealt with the Clerical and Bonapartist parties. He said:—

"The result of the coming vote will free us from Clericalism and Bonapartism. Yes, it is the Bonapartist party who had the high hand in the making of the Ministry of May 16: it is they who pay the papers that advocate crime. The Empire could not live but by the division of the country. It presented itself as a despotism based on the antagonism of two classes in society; and it is to save France not only from that shameful and impossible regime, but also from the definitive death of the fatherland, that the union of the *bourgeoisie* and the working classes of which I have just spoken has been accomplished, and which universal suffrage will ratify. If the official editors talk of a policy of abasement, it is not of the Republican policy that they speak. No; the party of the abasement and [illegible] of France is the party that fell at Sedan—it is the party that is called Brumaire and December—it is the party which has nothing but the greed and cupidity—it is the party that the foreigner would like to see return, because it has only one name in our history—it is the party of invasion."

The speaker then spoke of European opinion on the situation:—

"From the origin of the present crisis, Europe (he said), without distinction of political conviction, whether Monarchical or republic, condemned the [illegible] of the 16th May. Europe, like France, saw in it an audacious attempt of the Clerical party. She deplored to see the credit and influence which France was gradually regaining in the councils of the world, suddenly placed in question, and her voice withdrawn from the European concert. She follows attentively, and day by day, the various incidents of the passionate struggle which the Cabinet of May 16 has undertaken against the country. The grave problems aroused by the Eastern question do not absorb her to the extent of making her forget the electoral campaign which has opened in France. The most influential and authorised organs of public opinion in Europe support and encourage us by their advice and encouragement. Peoples, like governments, await with impatience the issue of the conflict, hoping that the national sovereignty, the spirit of '89, will ultimately triumph. Europe has done the same as the *bourgeoisie*—she has shifted her sympathies from Right to Left; and this is another element of victory and stability in store for the Republic when it emerges from the miserable difficulties placed in its path by the coalition. The hopes of the world will not be deceived. The Republic will issue triumphantly from this last trial."

M. Gambetta wound up as follows:—

"I must put you on your guard against certain rumours spread abroad by the servile press, to the effect that if universal suffrage in its sovereignty—I will not say in the liberty of its vote, since everything will be done to restrict that liberty—but if its full will, should, as it will, re-elect a Republican majority, it would not be taken into account; no notice will be taken of the answer. All sorts of things may be said with the hope of reviving the sinking courage of our enemies before the battle; but when they return from the fight and the verdict is pronounced, the affair will be very different. When the only authority before whom all must bow down shall have given the verdict, do not imagine that anybody will be found strong enough to dispute it. Do not believe that when the millions of Frenchmen—peasants, workmen, and *bourgeois* electors of the free French soil—shall have made their choice there is anybody, whoever be his position, who will be able to resist it. When France shall have made known her sovereign will, believe me, gentlemen, everybody will be obliged to resign himself to circumstances or resign his post."

All the papers comment on this remarkable speech, but their remarks contain nothing new or worthy of reproducing. I should have sent you a summary of it by wire, but as the Government stopped the telegraphic summary of it sent from Lille to the Paris papers, I thought it safer to send it by post. It is stated that the Government did not wish M. Gambetta's speech to appear in the papers by the side of the Marshal's utterances at Evreux: hence the reason for preventing its telegraphic publication.

GENERAL GOURKO'S OPERATIONS. RECONNAISSANCE OF LOFTCHA BY GENERAL SKOBELEFF.

(BY SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.)

(*Special Correspondent "Daily News."*)

SISTOVA, August 18.

THE following is a narrative of General Gourko's advance from Kezanlik on Yeni Zagra:—

His force consisted of three columns, with orders to converge on different points on Yeni Zagra as follows:—The right column consisting of the Bulgarian Legion, two batteries of artillery, and three regiments of cavalry, were to march from Eski Zagra; the second column, General Gourko himself, consisting of the Rifle Brigade, a regiment of Cossacks, and four batteries of artillery, marched from Kezanlik; the left column, of five battalions of infantry, two batteries, and some Cossacks, marched from Hain Koi. The objective of all three columns being Yeni Zagra. Gourko marched from Kezanlik on the 29th July a terrible march of forty miles long. Nevertheless his troops came into action next morning on the left flank of the Turkish entrenchments in front of the railway station at Yeni Zagra to support the Bulgarian Legion and cavalry on their right flank. The Turks fought desperately, and bayonet fighting was long and obstinate, but eventually the Russians forced the position, drove out the Turks, took Yeni Zagra, captured three guns, blew up the railway station, and destroyed an immense mass of Turkish ammu-

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nition and stores. For want of cavalry, no pursuit was then possible; but next day the Cossacks fell on the retreating Turks. In the afternoon came tidings, by a circuitous route, that the right column was seriously compromised in an attempt to force its way from Eski Zagra, and General Gourko determined to march westward to its succour. That night (the 30th) he reached Krabunar, where he arrived in darkness, but the whole valley was illuminated by blazing villages. Next morning he marched onward upon Dzuranli, on the road to Eski Zagra, ignorant of the fact that some 30,000 Turks confronted him, and stopped the road into the latter place. The Turkish batteries swept the road with persistent fire; nevertheless General Gourko came into action, sending forward five battalions of infantry, covered by artillery. He had forty-eight horses killed in one battery, and eight in another. Later the Turkish masses strove to turn the Russian left. The operation was resisted by the Tirailleur Brigade, supported by two regiments of the 9th Division. The attack was repelled, but with heavy fighting. Still later a column of Circassian cavalry strove to turn the Russian right on the mountain slopes, and the attack was succeeding when there appeared on the scene Leuchtenburg's cavalry, which had cut its way out from Eski-Zagra, and which repelled the movement of the Circassians and saved the right wing. General Gourko then bored, on forward, and reached a position which afforded him a distant view of Eski-Zagra. Here there came to him an orderly who had evaded the Turks and brought him intelligence that his right column, consisting of the Bulgarian legion, was beset in Eski-Zagra by a force of Turks estimated at twenty thousand men. General Gourko, small as was his force, resolved on an attempt to succour them, and in the meantime determined to maintain his position; but his resolution quailed before the appearance of two massive columns of Turks marching on his flank and rear. He had to leave the Bulgarians to shift for themselves, and make good his own retreat through the difficult and narrow Dalboka Pass, and thence through the Hainkoi Pass, accomplishing his retreat on Thursday, 2nd August, amid cruel hardships. In the retreat the wounded died like flies from jolting and exposure. Hale men succumbed from fatigue and sunstroke. As for the Bulgarian legion composing Gourko's right column they, after advancing from Eski-Zagra ten kilometres towards Karabunar, found the enemy and were driven in. On the 31st July, after very hard fighting, the Bulgarians had to retire into the defile north of Eski-Zagra, and thence effect their retreat through the Shipka Pass. Of the severity of the fighting a judgment may be formed from the fact that the Bulgarian legion began sixteen hundred strong. Between four and five hundred reached Shipka.

The Russian cavalry is now all on this side of the Balkans. The Shipka Pass is strongly fortified and armed with twenty-eight guns and garrisoned by a regiment of the 9th Division. Two regiments hold the Hainkoi Pass, which presents a series of formidable defences. There are few troops for the present at Drenova and Gabrova. A bridge of the 14th Division is at Tirnova. Reinforcements are moving south to strengthen the detachments holding the passes. Cavalry is also advancing against Osman Bazaar.

In the fighting of the 30th and 31st July, General Gourko lost three thousand men, excluding the Bulgarian loss.

HEIGHTS NEAR LOVTCHA, August 6.

General Skobeleff pushed a strong reconnaissance to-day against Lovtcha. Leaving the Grand Duke's headquarters three days ago he took five battalions of infantry, his own brigade of cavalry, and two batteries of horse artillery, and came out on the Selvi road half way between Selvi and Lovtcha. His right wing composed entirely of cavalry advanced and occupied several villages encircling Lovtcha, from the Plevna road to the Selvi road. He then advanced his artillery on the Selvi Road to the heights, a mile distant from Lovtcha overlooking the town, opened fire with sixteen pieces of artillery and pushed forward his infantry.

It was evident from the moment the heights were reached that the reconnaissance could not be turned into an attack. From fifteen to twenty thousand troops could be seen camped in and about the town, while the low hills immediately surrounding the town were strongly entrenched. There is a strong redoubt on a low hill overlooking the Plevna road, while a high, steep hill on the Selvi side is covered with trenches. There were twelve guns in position and a considerable number in reserve visible.

General Skobeleff nevertheless resolved to feel the enemy, and the hills soon resounded, with the roar of artillery and the noise of shells. The Turks replied at once, and for a time there was a very lively artillery fire. The Turkish artillery practice was very fair. Several shells fell near the Russian guns, but as the ground was very soft—we were planted in a vineyard—they rarely exploded, and when they did explode they only threw up the earth a little, doing no harm. General Skobeleff only lost one man by the shell fire.

I observed the same fact on the right flank, where the cavalry advanced within point-blank range of the Turkish guns and opened fire with two small pieces of horse artillery. The Turks replied, and shells fell continually among the horses and men of the battery without doing any harm, owing to their not exploding until too deep in the ground. There was a panic on the Turkish skirmishing line at first, but they soon perceived they had only cavalry to deal with, and were not long in recovering their positions. But they did not attack, nevertheless.

In the, meantime General Skobeleff had pushed forward his infantry, and my attention was soon directed to his side by a heavy fusillade. From where his guns were placed the road leads down a narrow hollow, whose sides were covered with woods, down to the foot of the steep hill which was occupied by the Turks in entrenchments. The infantry went down partly under cover of the woods, but not unperceived by the Turks, who poured a heavy fire into the woods. The Russians pushed forward, however, and in much less time than I could have thought, had reached the foot of the hill. They announced their arrival with a shout, and to my surprise, knowing no attack was intended, I saw them begin to dodge up the hill two and three at a time under cover of the bushes and little hollows with which such hills are usually covered. It began to look like a real attack. The Turkish fire grew heavier and heavier, until it was one continuous roll, far more terrible than the heaviest artillery fire, because a hundred times more destructive.

It was evident from this fire that the Turks were three times as numerous as the Russians. An assault under such circumstances would be madness, and I was beginning to wonder if Skobeleff could really be madman enough to attempt it. Suddenly I saw a small party of horsemen dashing down the road within full view of the Turks, and within easy range of their fire, and perceived in a moment Skobeleff. He was mounted on a white horse, and wore a white coat, offering a splendid target for sharpshooters. As I afterwards learned, he, like myself, began to perceive that the attack was growing far too serious, in spite of his orders and was now going forward to stop it. The soldiers were, it seems, determined on an assault, and the officers maintained, when reproached by Skobeleff, that they could not restrain them. I saw Skobeleff stop apparently to give an order, then saw him dismount, get on another horse, while the white Arabian was led back. He had received a bullet. His escort, which had been composed of six Cossacks, was now reduced to three, the others having been more or less seriously wounded, one mortally.

The fire was stil raging along the Turkish entrenchments, and the Russians were stil pushing forward. Skobeleff mounting another horse, a sorrel this time, again galloped forward. He reached the foot of the hill evidently shouting and gesticulating, while his trumpeter sounded the retreat, apparently with effect, for the skirmishers began to withdraw. Then I saw him go down, horse and man together, and I said to myself, "He has got it this time." He had two horses killed under him at Plevna. If it is the horse only, it makes the fourth within ten days. It is impossible for him to go on in this way long without getting killed. He is fairly under the Turkish entrenchments, and within easy range of the Turkish fire, which is growing stronger and stronger. They are evidently getting reinforcements from the other side, where they are only threatened with cavalry. The roar is continuous, and rolls up and down the hollow like one continuous crash of thunder, only broken by the heavier booming of the artillery. The bullets must be failing about there like hail. It will be a miracle if Skobeleff comes out of it alive.

Here a cloud of smoke and dust gathered for a moment, and was swept away by the wind two or three minutes later. I then saw him again on another horse, fresh as ever, coming back up the road at a trot. He had not received a scratch.

The reconnaissance was now virtually over. The troops retired as they came through the wood under the Turkish fire, which was not here very effective. The whole loss was five killed and twenty wounded on this side —rather heavy for a mere reconnaissance, had the troops not been stopped in time they would have been simply annihilated, as several battalions and regiments were at Plevna. It is impossible to attack the Turks in fortifications without greatly superior forces, unless the positions can be turned.

Skobeleff retired about two miles, camped, and made his report. I do not know what was its nature, but it is very evident no attack can be made on Lovtcha until the Russians are ready for an attack on Plevna likewise; and no attack can be made on Plevna until the arrival of more troops from Russia. The Turks greatly outnumber the Russians all along the right bank, and, according to all military rules, ought to attack. A successful attack upon the Russian forces before Plevna would necessitate the evacuation of Tirnova, and either the abandonment of the Shipka and Kasanlik Passes, or the isotation of the forces holding those passes. If the Turks could fight as well on the offensive as on the defensive they would soon bring the campaign to an end, for this year at least. As seems likely, the Russians will attempt nothing against either Plevna or Lovtcha for a month at least. The reconnaissance to-day can have no other object but to annoy the Turks.

When we returned to camp I found the Kirghiz whom Skobeleff brought with him from Khokand sitting on the ground crying over Skobeleff's horse, which he had also brought from Khokand—a splendid animal that did 80 miles the other day without feeling it apparently, while a fine English mare Skobeleff had was completely knocked up, and had to be killed. The Kirghiz, although himself slightly wounded, had brought the horse back from under fire, and finding there was no hope of saving him killed him, skinned him, cut off his hoofs, came into camp, sat down, and had a good cry without paying the slightest attention to his wound. He had been utterly indifferent when other horses were killed, but this one, he said, was his countryman and brother—the only thing he had to remind him of his faraway home. I saw tears rolling down the poor fellow's cheeks in a stream. He got two bullets through his clothes, one of which made a flesh wound in his arm. He likewise had two horses short under him at Plevna.

This reconnaissance has been the most thorough and best conducted of the war. Had there been such a one pushed against Plevna before the battle the result would undoubtedly have been different.

BETWEEN SELVI AND LOVTCHA, August 7.

General Skobeleff purposely camped yesterday in dangerous positions near Lovtcha in order if possible to induce the Turks to attack. The right wing, composed of cavalry was to the left of the Selvi road, about four miles from Lovtcha. What made the position tempting for the Turks to attack was that there were three roads from Lovtcha, which rejoin the Selvi road about three miles behind us, making it the most natural thing for the Turks to attempt to cut us off from Selvi by turning either the right or left flank, or both.

This morning it looked as though the Turks were disposed to profit by the opportunity to undertake something against us. First a large number of troops, nearly a division, were reported moving along the road towards Plevna from Lovtcha, which at first looked as though the Turks were abandoning Lovtcha. A more likely explanatoin, however, was that this was a body of troops on its way to Plevna from the south, having stopped over night at Lovtcha. The Turks, it seems, are still concentrating at Plevna, and they are right, for there will be fought the decisive battle of the war. An hour later, information was received that a strong demonstration of cavalry and infantry was being made against our right flank, which was obliged to withdraw slowly. Two hours later, Colonel Orloff reported that a strong force of infantry and cavalry was still driving him back. As this movement, it continued, would result in our being cut off from Selvi, where there is a strong Russian force, it became necessary to withdraw, and about noon the General gave orders to march. About this time we received information that the Turks were advancing upon us by the Selvi road likewise. Although this report proved to be incorrect, Skobeleff determined to make a counter demonstration in order to give his baggage plenty of time to withdraw.

He took two cannon, protected by two squadrons of cavalry, and advanced again towards Lovtcha, expecting to meet their advanced guard, to which he intended to give a warm reception. We advanced along the road without meeting anybody until we reached the position where the guns were planted yesterday. The Turks had either changed their minds or else the movement was only a stratagem. So the General planted his two guns on the same spot as yesterday, and opened fire a second time, to which the Turks instantly replied. We sent them a dozen shells by way of informing them we cared nothing for their demonstration on our right flank, and then, as the main part of the detachment had got fairly under way, we withdrew.

As we approached the junction road from Omarkin, with the glass we saw a number of troops crossing the ridge along this road, that in the distance, with a broad red band round their caps, looked suspiciously like Turks. It was the road by which the Turks would advance in case the right wing were completely driven back, and if the rest of our army had gone on as was possible—then these were Turks. In that case our two squadrons and two guns were completely cut off from the rest of the detachment. Our little column was tightened up and everything made ready for a desperate stand until the rest of the detachment, warned by the roar of the cannon, should come back to our relief. The result showed how well the General had taken his dispositions for retreat. These troops proved to be our own, placed there to hold the road until we should get back.

We are camped here in a beautiful spot, awaiting events. The General proposes meantime to employ his cavalry to disperse the gathering Bashi-Bazouks, who are beginning to form in considerable numbers since the Russian defeat at Plevna.

THE CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY AGAINST DETECTIVES.

The three detective inspectors Meiklejohn, Palmer, and Druscovich, with Mr. Froggatt, solicitor, again appeared on the 18th August before Sir James Ingham, at Bowstreet, upon the charge of having conspired together to defraud the ends of justice, in connection with the recent turf frauds.

Mr. Poland and Mr. Cowie prosecuted on behalf of the Treasury; Mr. Montagu Williams and Mr. Ballantine defended Meiklejohn; Mr. St. John Wontner appeared for Druscovich; and Mr. Besley and Mr. Grain for Palmer.

Upon the opening of the court,

Mr. Montagu Williams, addressing Sir James, said.—Will you allow me, sir, to make a short statement about what I propose to do in this case. I wish it to be fully understood thus early that as a number of persons, detectives and others, have been mentioned in connection with Kurr and his associates, I intend to call the whole of those persons, in order to give us an opportunity of ascertaining the truth.

The convict Benson was placed in the witness-box, and, being a Jew, was sworn upon the Old Testament with his head covered. The convict, who is considerably shorter and thinner than Kurr, did not enter the box with that amount of effrontery that has so distinguished the latter during his long examination, but in a quiet and respectful manner. In answering to the first few questions he seemed somewhat nervous, but soon gained self-possession, giving his evidence in a way that showed the man of education beneath the convict garb.

Mr. Poland (to witness)—Is your name Harry Benson?—It is. I am thirty years of age, and am, unhappily, a convict undergoing a sentence of 15 years' penal servitude. I was sentenced at the sessions, in April last, for forging a cheque for 10,000*l.* I was previously convicted in July, 1872, for forging a receipt for 1,000*l.*

Mr. Poland.—That was for forgery upon the Lord Mayor?—I am not certain. I think it was called obtaining money fraudulently. At any rate I was sentenced to one year's imprisonment, and underwent the sentence. When I came out of prison I took the name of George Henry Yonge. I know a man named William Kurr. I first made his acquaintance on the 25th or 26th February, 1874. I was then living at No. 4, Paradise-terrace, or row, Hackney. I first saw Kurr on the 2nd March, and then I knew him under the name of Medway. I made his acquaintance in consequence of an advertisement in a London daily paper, wanting some one to write treatises on any given subject. I replied to that, and ultimately saw William Kurr, who was then called Medway. I then understood him to be the advertising agent.

At this point the Lord Mayor entered the court by the magistrate's entrance, and was accommodated with a seat on the bench on the right of Sir James Ingham.

Witness continued.—Kurr introduced me to a man whom I now know as Street, but who was then passing by the name of Reid. I did literary work for them. That work was connected with some betting fraud. Later in the year I joined with Kurr and Street in starting the firm of Archer and Co., in Adam-street Strand. I prepared the foreign advertisement, which was more of a prospectus than anything else. That was a fraud. After the firm of Archer and Co. was broken up, I joined with Kurr and Walters in starting the General Society for Insurance against Losses on the Turf. That was in November of the same year. Crampowhiski, Travelli, and others were also connected with that fraud. Kurr introduced me to Walters on my return from Glasgow, in October, 1874. That fraud was carried on by extensively advertising in foreign newspapers—French, Italian, and Russian. The firm lasted four or five weeks—that was the period which elapsed between the time it was inaugurated by the circulars being sent out and the time it was stopped. At this time I was living at 44, Cawley-road, Victoria-park. The society I have mentioned had two offices—one in Moorgate-street and the other at Gresham House, but I never appeared at either of them. We did not obtain a large sum of money by that fraud?

Mr. Poland.—Did you know a man named Murray at the time? No. I first heard of him in Glasgow in September, 1874. Whilst we were carrying on this Fraud in July Murray was engaged to take offices. I knew that before or about the time he was carrying on similar frauds in conjunction with Walters. I did not prepare the foreign advertisements for the Murray fraud. After the fraud of the General Society was stopped in the City, I went to reside at Shanklin, in the Isle of Wight. I went to live there on the 16th January, 1875. While I was living there I heard of the arrest of Walters and Murray. That must have been in March, 1875. When I heard of Murray's arrest William Kurr was with me. He was then going by the name of Medway. I know his real name then. Before and after the arrest of Walters and Murray I was in constant communication with William Kurr, who was living at 29, Marquis-road, until the arrest of Walters. About this time he adopted the name of Giffard. I heard of the committal of Walters and Mursay, of their being bailed, and afterwards absconding. They absconded in the first week in June. On the 14th of August, 1875, we went to Switzerland. William Kurr and William Pickard went with me. He was my valet. I travelled in the name of Yonge, and Kurr as Giffard. We were away a fortnight exactly, and on our return went to the Langham Hotel. That was on the 30th August, and I stayed there as usual, in the name of Yonge, my servant being with me. I had a private sitting-room, but cannot remember the numbers of my rooms. Kurr only drove there and took the rooms for me.

Mr. Poland.—Do you know the prisoner Meiklejohn?—I do. I first saw him at the Langham Hotel, on the night of the 30th August. Kurr came with him. It was half-past eleven at night. I was in bed when Kurr entered my bed room. Kurr introduced Meiklejohn, of whom I had heard him speak before. He simply said, "He's Jack,' and introduced me by my nickname as "Poodle." I had previously heard of him, and knew him by name as Meiklejohn. I knew he was a detective serjeant at Scotland Yard. I had previously seen letters purporting to come from him. The principal subject of conversation was in regard to what had taken place during the day.

Mr. Poland.—What was that?—I related an interview I had had, and a suggestion which had been made that Kurr should write a letter to the Treasury, stating that he was very much surprized that any warrant should have been issued for his apprehension, and that he was anxious to surrender, in order to disprove any connection with the fraud on which the warrant was issued. I told Meiklejohn that the letter had been sent to the Treasury, and that probably before 24 hours had elapsed Kurr would know what course to follow. At this interview I remember that Meiklejohn told me how he had become acquainted with Kurr. He told me so in Kurr's presence. He said that he made Kurr's acquaintance through a man named Mitchell, who was known both to Meiklejohn and Kurr. He told me under what circumstances he had made the acquaintance of the latter. It appeared that a warrant had been issued for Kurr's apprehension for a fraud committed in Scotland, and that the warrant ultimately reached Meiklejohn's hands. In the interval Kurr had gone to America. On his return in October, 1873, he asked Mitchell to use his influence with Meiklejohn not to execute the warrant; that some time had elapsed between the original issue of the warrant and Kurr's return. Meiklejohn told him that he was very reluctant to do what Mitchell asked him to do, as he placed no confidence whatever in Mitchell, and as a further proof of this he stated that on one occasion he met Kurr whilst he (Meiklejohn) was with Mitchell. One of the two parties was on an omnibus, but I don't know which it was he said. Mitchell said to him, "Where's Kurr?" and Meiklejohn replied, "If I see him I shall arrest him." They were afterwards brought together, but how I cannot remember. It was close upon one o'clock in the morning when they left.

Mr. Poland.—How long did you stay at the Langham?—I believe I returned on the next day, Tuesday, the 31st, or Wednesday, the 1st September. I left for a day, and then came back to the Langham. In the mean time I went to Rose Bank, at Shanklin, and came back to the Langham again. I had a private sitting room. I did not remain there over Sunday. I saw Meiklejohn again, to the best of my recollection, next morning, at the Langham Hotel. Kurr was with him. I also saw him at the Langham and at the Westminster Palace Hotels on subsequent occasions. I stayed at the Westminster Palace Hotel some time in September, 117 In the early part of 1876 I was staying at No. 3, Bentinck-street Cavendish-square. I stayed there twice in January, twice in February, and two or three times in March. I don't think I ever came to London without seeing Meiklejohn. I saw him on June 13, 1876, at Nelson's Hotel in Great Portland-street. That was the only time I ever stayed there.

Mr. Poland—Describe what passed between you and Meiklejohn?—To the best of my recollection I had not seen Meiklejohn since March or April, and during that time a man named Gray, whom I had known by the name of Coletso had been arrested by him. I asked Meiklejohn if it was true that Gray had said to him, "Mr. Meiklejohn, if you had not arrested me you would have had 10,000 dols." He replied that it was; and that even if he had offered him ten times ten thousand dollars he would have arrested him. I said that the man was not worth ten thousand pence; and I asked him what had become of all Coletso's papers—Gray's papers. He replied that they were in a box which weighed at least half a ton, at some address in Pimlico. I asked him if he could give me any of the papers therein contained; and mentioned, among others, some Bastrop coal shares. He said that he had some at home as also a number of blank cheques; I asked him if he would let me have both—some of the cheques and some of the forms—the certificates of the shares; and he said he would. I next asked him how how he had managed to arrest Gray, who was unknown to him. He told me he had a photograph of Gray, and that he had gained a clue to his whereabouts by opening a letter. I forget whether the letter was addressed to Gray or the reverse—I cannot say. I then asked him how he managed to get that letter into his possession, and he replied that it was by the instrumentality—

Sir James Ingham.—Use his words as nearly as you can.—He said, "Through those friends of mine of whom I have spoken to you before, at the post-office in the South-Western district. I had promised them 50*l.*, there being a reward of 200*l.* offered by the American government through Colonel Cheesborough." I asked Meiklejohn who was appearing for Gray, and he replied "Mr. George Lewis, jun." I asked him if Coletso knew Mr. George Lewis. I called him Coletso during the whole time. He replied that it was through a lady. The interview was brought to an abrupt conclusion by the servant announcing that a gentleman wanted to see me. Before we parted I told Meiklejohn I should be in town in the following week, but I was not, and that I should stay at the Langham, where I hoped to see him. I requested him not to forget the certificates of shares and forms of cheques. I told him also that I would write to him more definitely, and he then left. Will you allow me to mention that during this interview I had mentioned a scheme I had in view with reference to Egypt, that was never carried out.

Mr. Poland.—Before you parted, had he said anything about the certificates of shares?—Yes, he had promised to let me have them. At the interview only Meiklejohn and myself were present.

Mr. Poland.—Do you remember how Meiklejohn was announced?—By the name of Thompson. After this interview at Nelson's hotel, I next saw Meiklejohn between the 27th of June and the 5th of July, at the Langham Hotel. He then gave me two blank certificates on the Bastrop Coal Company; and a certain quantity of blank cheques on the Temple Bar branch of the London and Westminster Bank. (Shown a cheque.) That is one of the forms to which I refer. Meiklejohn gave me blank forms of cheques to the number of about 25—perhaps not quite so many. He also gave me blank forms of cheques on the London and County Bank, head-office, Lombard-street (shown several papers), Meiklejohn gave me those documents—a blank certificate of the Bastrop Coal Company, a second form of certificate on the same company, a form or order on the company, and a land scrip certificate of Texas. There were not so many forms of cheques on the London and County Bank as on the Temple-bar branch of the London and Westminster. I asked him for the cheques, and he said, "Here they are." I said, "Have you no more Bastrop certificate to give me?" He replied, "No more."

The examination of the witness was here interrupted for a moment by the entrance of the King of Denmark, who was accommodated with a seat on the bench, and remained about half an hour.

Mr. Poland.—Was anybody present during that interview?—No. When Meiklejohn called on me at the Langham he was announced by the name of "Mr. John." Some time after that I saw Meiklejohn again. I saw him on the evening of Sunday, July 23. Subsequently to that I went abroad. Before that Pierre Ponchon was in my service. He went abroad with me. I went on Saturday, the 8th July, 1876. I went to Paris, then to Biorritz, and returned by way of Paris. William Kurr joined me in Paris on Friday morning, the 21st July.

[Two hotel bills were handed to the witness for the purpose of fixing dates. One was from Bairritz, from the 10th to 16th July, and the other from Paris, from 17th to 22nd July. Witness identified both of them.]

Mr. Poland.—Where did you stay at Paris?—Hotel Bouillemont. I returned from Paris on the 22d, leaving there at night. Kurr and Bale returned with me. Before leaving there some one telegraphed to Meiklejohn. Kurr wrote the telegram in my presence at the hotel Bouillement. A quarter of an hour after arriving at Cannon-street Terminus I saw Meiklejohn. He came by train from Charing-cross. He told me he had seen my servant at Charing-cross, and made signs to him. He fancied that my servant had not seen him. He expressed surprise at seeing me. I told him I had altered my mind, and instead of going to Egypt, I had come back to London with Kurr. I said, "We will adjourn to dinner, and then we will lay before you the details of a new scheme." He was rather surprised to see me on crutches, and expressed himself to that effect. He had never seen me walk before. I used to be carried about. There was some slight discussion between Kurr and myself as to where we should dine; and ultimately we dined at the Cannon-street Hotel. My servant had returned with us; but he had gone on to Charing-cross with the luggage. We dined in a private room at the Cannon-street Hotel. I remember how I got upstairs. Bale and Meiklejohn took hold of me by either arm and carried me up. We—myself, Meiklejohn, William Kurr and Bale—all dined together on that occasion. The bill amounted to 2*l.* 6*s.* (One item was for 4*s.* for ices, and Sir J. Ingham remarked that that pointed to four persons being at the dinner.) It was at the time when the French loan had just been issued, and we discussed a scheme relating Felix Barrett and Co., and Gurney. That Barrett scheme was a fraud. It was carried out.

Mr. Poland.—Did you stay at the hotel that night?—No. Kurr, myself, and Bale drove away in the direction of Kurr's house, in the Marquis-road, but we dropped Bale on the way. I then entered and stayed in Kurr's house. I cannot remember whether any arrangement was made with Meiklejohn before I left. I stayed three nights in Kurr's house, and we then went to Dover. On my return I went to Mrs. Bruce's. Mrs. Bruce lives at 28, Grosvenor-road, Highbury New Park. That is about five minutes walk from the Marquisroad, where Kurr lived. I stayed at Mrs. Bruce's from the 3d to the 10th, exactly one week, and the bill produced is the bill I received. While I was staying there I saw William Kurr every day. Pierre Pionchon was with me.

Mr. Poland.—When was the Montgomery scheme or fraud concocted?—It was concocted in a cab on the evening of my return from Dover. While we were at Mrs. Bruce's the conversation from time to time was upon the subject of the fraud. The funds for starting the frauds were provided by myself and William Kurr. I kept a book in which I entered the disbursements and the subscribed capital. While I was staying at these lodgings I saw Meiklejohn, on the 4th August, at his house 202, South Lambeth-road. I went there by an appointment with Kurr, who went with me in a cab. It was in the evening. I went into the house and saw Meiklejohn.

Mr. Poland.—Was that the first visit you had paid to Meiklejohn's house?—It was. In the presence of Meiklejohn we proposed a scheme. We told him the whole of the details of the scheme. We told him that we were going to work on this scheme which he had previously known, and which he was in the habit of calling "The Medley Scheme." I was proceeding to explain details when Kurr interrupted me, and said, "It is no good going into particulars, because he knows all about it." Meiklejohn then said, "It is the Medley." I have only a hazy recollection of what followed, and should not like to speak to it.

Mr. Poland.—Do you know why he called it a "Medley?"—Because he said it was in comprehensible and difficult to understand. We stayed some time at Meiklejohn's—perhaps an hour or an hour and a half. Before leaving I asked Meiklejohn to dine with me the next day. It had previously been arranged between Kurr and myself that I should ask Meiklejohn to dinner. I gave him my address in Grosvenor-road, and he said he would come. The address was taken down by his wife. I had never seen Mrs. Meiklejohn until that occasion. At this time I was going about on crutches. To the best of my recollection I left Kurr with Meiklejohn and got into a cab, which was fetched. On the following day—Saturday the 5th of August—I received by post the letter now shown me. I know Mrs. Meiklejohn's writing. I have seen her write, I think on two occasions in her own house. I will swear positively that I have seen her write on one occasion. That was when she was taking down my address in Grosvenor-road, and the name under which I was then passing—not Yonge, but C. N. Young. Meiklejohn did not come to dine with me that day. I saw him at his own house next night along with William Kurr. We went there in a cab. On seeing him I first expressed my disappointment that he should not have come to dinner on the previous day. He replied that he could not manage it. I said to him after this, as he was aware, the firm of Barrett and Co. had proved a failure; he said he knew that. I said that I hoped, in fact I was sure, that if no unforeseen circumstances arose the Montogomery scheme would be a success. I did not use the word "Montogomery," but said the scheme. At the same time I said no doubt he had incurred some slight expense and some trouble during the Berwick and the Guernsey scheme, for he had sent me several telegrams, and I finally begged his acceptance of "this," and I put a small rolled up packet into his hand, which contained 10*l.* in notes. He said, "What is this?" I replied, "Only 10*l.* It's a very small amount, but we cannot afford more." He was very much pleased, and thanked me, remarking that it was more than he expected. I then spoke to him about the post he was trying to obtain. I said, "I am sorry to hear that you think of going to Derby. Is it a certainty that you will get the berth?" He replied, "There are a great many applications for it, but there are only two that have any chance of being entertained. They are Shore's and mine." I said, "Why not let Shore have it, and retire from the field?" He seemed undecided about it. He said he would reflect or consider. Kurr and himself then left the house to fetch a cab, and during his absence I made a communication to Mrs. Meiklejohn. When the cab came to the door Kurr and myself left, after making some appointment, the details of which I do not recollect.

Mr. Poland.—At this time did you know Meiklejohn by any other names than Thompson and Meiklejohn?—I knew him by two nicknames, "Countryman" and "English." I saw Meiklejohn frequently during the week beginning August 6.

At this point it was suggested that it would be a convenient moment for adjournment, and Mr. Poland took the opportunity of stating that hereafter he should account for the possession of the various documents, which had been seized by the police and which the Treasury now held.

The necessary bail having been tendered for Palmer and accepted, the case was adjourned until Thursday at eleven o'clock.

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THE GUARDIAN INSURANCE Co. ESTABLISHED 1821.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.
Policies issued on Buildings (Mills, &c.,) and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil.
LIFE.
THE IMPERIAL LIFE INSURANCE Co. ESTABLISHED 1820
CAPITAL £750,000.
Risks in the above companies taken at moderate rates.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS NOW AMOUNT TO 2,957,174, WHICH IS INVESTED IN THE BEST SECURITIES AND ESTIMATED TO PRODUCE 3,148,253.

A Reversionary Bonus of 1½ per cent. for the Quinquennial period ending 31st Oct. 1874 has just been declared.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1852....................£ 76,925
Do. 1862.....................£300,690
Do. 1872.....................£816,383

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandize and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms; Coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Funds....£1,853,011.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

Age next Birthday.	For the whole term of Life.		For a limited number of Years.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 9
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, Dec. 1876

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL, £5,00,000.

The Fund of £159,966—held on 31st Dec. 1876, by Trustees in special trust to protect Policies is made up as follows:—

The Life Fund, Government Securities	£108,886
The Guarantee Fund, Ditto.	51,080
	£159,966

THE LIFE FUND SECURITIES for INDIA are held by the Official Trustees of India, the Company having no control over the Fund. The receipts of the Trustees for the Securities are regularly filed in the Company's Office for inspection, besides being published at the end of each year, or assurers can refer to the Trustees themselves.

The absence of all "Secrecy" in respect of the disposal of Assurers Premium, as Evinced by above method, is a conspicuous item in the system.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY:
Messrs. ALDRIDGE SALMON and Co., Rampart Row.
Calcutta Office: 6, Old Court House Street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...Rs.	10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL ... „	9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL... „	8,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL... „	2,000,000
BERLIN-COLOGNE FIRE INSURANCE Joint Stock Company in Berlin... „	4,271,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...Rs.	2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL. „	3,000,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL... „	2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... „	3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL... „	,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1720.
HEAD OFFICE: No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.

DECLARATION OF BONUS.

THE valuation of the "With Profit" Series of 1846, for the five years ending 31st December 1875, has just been completed, and the result is to give to the assured a cash Bonus of more than 29 per cent. of the premiums paid by them during the last five years, or a corresponding Reversionary Bonus varying in amount according to the age of the life assured. Large as have been the former Bonuses, this is a more favourable result than on any previous occasion.

The following are examples of the Bonus for the Quinquennial period ending 31st December 1875, declared on Policies on which five annual Premiums had been paid:—

Age entry	Sum Assured.	Cash Bonus.	Addition to Sum Assured.
20	£ 1,000	£ 29 3 0	£ 77 17 0
30	„ 1,000	„ 36 16 0	„ 84 1 0
40	„ 1,000	„ 47 5 0	„ 90 9 0
50	„ 1,000	„ 65 15 0	„ 105 14 0

EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT.

The expenses of management are paid by the Corporation and not charged to the Life Assurance Funds.

The value of this arrangement will be appreciated when it is observed how seriously the increase of those expenses of late years has effected the Bonuses declared by some offices, which cannot be the case in this Corporation.

The Total Life Funds on 31st December 1875 amounted to £16,84,282.

Prospectuses and Forms of application can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.
Bombay, 12th June 1876.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

List of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.

TRUSTEES.
THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.
JONATHAN HOPKINSON, Esq.
WILLIAM GORDON THOMSON, Esq.
THE REV. RICHARD WOOD, B.D.

DIRECTORS.
The Rev. Edward Carr, LL.D.
Lord Henry V. Cholmondeley
William Emmens, Esq.
John R. Engledue, Esq.
Charles Harrison, Esq.
Col. H. T. Leslie Higginson.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.
Richard Nugent, Esq.
W. F. Skene, Esq., LL.D.
Herbert Taylor, Esq.
William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
The Rev. Richard Wood, B.D.

AUDITORS.
M. R. Scott, Esq. The Vicomte de Valmer.

SECRETARY.
Andrew Francis, Esq.

The Security of Policyholders is made complete by the large subscribed Capital of the Company, guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors, a list of whom is periodically registered in the Court of Chancery, pursuant to the provisions of the Special Act of Parliament (4 and 5 Vict., Cap. XCII.) empowering this Institution.

The highest attainable economy has been afforded to Policyholders by means of an entirely new set of Tables computed for the especial use of the Indian Branches of this Institution.

No labour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables: and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.

RETIRING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCE BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.

No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half-yearly, quarterly, monthly as desired.
Parsees and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to
REMINGTON & Co., Agents,
Bombay.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, JAMES MACKENZIE MACLEAN, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
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